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PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,007—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1897.

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. COMPANY.

COMMENCING with the S. S. "THAMES," SAILING on the 21st May, the LAUNCH to Convey Passengers to the Homeward Mail Steamer will LEAVE the BALLARD PIER, at 3 P.M. every FRIDAY.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
B.I.CARTHAGE	5198	W. J. Nantes	28th May.
* SHANNON	4362	E. Crewe	4th June.
B.I.COROMANDEL	4652	F. H. Seymour	11th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th "
B.I.INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	25th "
* SHANNON	4362	E. Crewe	2nd July.
B.I.ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	16th "
B.I.PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheeler	23rd "
* SHANNON	4362	E. Crewe	30th "
B.I.BRITANNIA	6525	J. L. Parfitt	6th Aug.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	13th "
B.I.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	20th "
* SHANNON	4362	E. Crewe	27th "
B.I.ROME	5545	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct with liberty to call at Malta and Marseilles.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 4 P.M. for that purpose.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th May, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st June 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	29th May.
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,260	12th June.

The S. S. VINDOBONA will not call at KARACHI.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 635

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	21st June 1897.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 25, 1897.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. Dco BALDUINO .... 27th May 1897.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. MASSARI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 30, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday noon.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	11th June.
NATAL	4,074	C. Chevalier	9th July.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 29th May, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 1st June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,552 tons, on the 27th May, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on or about 26th May.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,823 tons, on or about 26th May.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 17th June.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 1st June, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th May, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

BEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30,) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein;
Germany.

LIGHT SUMMER WINES.

DELICATE— FRAGRANT — EXHILARATING.

TRADE MARK.

HOCKS—STILL

		CASH. Qts. Rs.	a.	Pts. Rs.	a.	CREDIT. Qts. Rs.	a.	Pts. Rs.	a.
GEISENHEIM, good flavour and body	per doz.	27	0	14	8	30	0	16	4
HOCHHEIM, an agreeable dinner Wine	"	33	8	17	8	37	8	19	4
JOHANNESBERG, the Prince of Hocks	"	58	0	30	0	65	8	33	8
LIEBFRAUMILCH, rich in character and flavour	"	52	0	27	8	58	8	30	8
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs), of great fragrance, pure and natural	"	37	0	...		41	4	...	
LAUBENHEIM, a light dinner Wine	"	28	0	15	0	32	4	16	12
OPPENHEIM	"	22	0	14	8	24	8	16	4
NIERSTEIN, very soft and of good bouquet	"	38	0	20	8	42	8	23	0

SPARKLING HOCK.

SUPERIOR, delicate flavour and bouquet	per doz.	53	8	28	0	59	8	32	4

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

FINE SPARKLING, fine full flavour	per doz.	46	4	25	0	51	8	27	12
SUPERIOR SPARKLING, very fragrant	"	54	0	31	0	60	4	34	8
FINEST SPARKLING, NONPAREIL, very rich, delicious bouquet	"	68	8	37	8	76	8	42	0

SAUTERNES.

SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	per doz.	25	8	14	8	28	8	16	0
BARSAC, light Table Wine	"	27	8	15	0	30	8	16	12

QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

GLIMPSES OF INDIA.

A GRAND PHOTOGRAPHIC HISTORY OF THE LAND OF ANTIQUITY, THE VAST EMPIRE OF THE EAST.

With 500 superbly reproduced Camera Views of her Cities, Temples, Towers, Public Buildings, Fortifications, Tombs, Mosques, Palaces, Waterfalls, Natural Wonders, and Pictures of the Various Types of her People.

Also Supplementary Photographic Views of Burmah, Ceylon, Cashmere, and Aden.

	Rs.	a.
In Extra fine Silk Finish Cloth Binding	17	8
In Half-bound Morocco Leather Binding	21	0
In Full Red Russia Leather Binding	30	0
Edition de Luxe	45	0

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,

(of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.)

BOMBAY DEPOT.

S.-W. MONSOON SEASON, 1897.

WATERPROOFS.

MEMBERS are informed that the NEW GENERAL STOCK of WATERPROOFS, &c., for the coming Season, has now arrived ; and Orders for same should be registered at once, as the supply is limited. Orders for the following in particular should be booked early :—

Officers' Regulation Cloaks, Black or Khaki Paramatta, Syces' or Servants' Capes, Waterproof Ground-Sheets, and Sheeting, Mail and Willesden Canvas, Riding and Driving Aprons, Monsoon Boots, (City K make), &c.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS | CABIN TRUNKS & BAGS.

LADIES' TRUNKS.
TROOPER TRUNKS.
CABIN TRUNKS.
STEEL TRUNKS.

GLADSTONE BAGS.
HAND BAGS.
CLOTHES BAGS.
HAT CASES.

AIR-TIGHT CASES.
DRESS SUIT CASES.
TRAVELLING BATHS.
RUG STRAPS.

ASQUITH & LORD, TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS, } APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.

GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.
BAHADURS No. 2.
BAHADURS No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 4.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 2.

BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.
BAHADUR REGALIAS.
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.
BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2.
BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.
BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2.
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

SEXAGENARY
WATCHES
FOR
LADIES
COMMEMORATIVE
OF
HER
MAJESTY'S
DIAMOND
JUBILEE.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

OF

BOMBAY & POONA.

HAVE now on HAND a very pretty Collection of LADIES' BROOCH or CHATELAINE WATCHES in the Latest Designs, particularly adapted for

PRESENTATION PURPOSES,

Complete in neat Leather or Velvet Cases

FROM Rs. 40 TO Rs. 700.

JUBILEE WATCHES.

WE have now on VIEW a limited supply of the above for Ladies. The Watches are in Oxidized, Electric blue steel cases with Brooch attachment and bearing on the back a miniature coloured Photographic medallion of Her Majesty in full State Regalia.

Complete in Leather Case Lined Silk.

Rs. 40.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MASONIC OUTFITTERS.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE always on hand a large supply of CLOTHING for EVERY DEGREE in FREEMASONRY, all Ribbons SPECIALLY made for INDIA, fast Colours, warranted not to FADE.

"APRONS"

	Rs.	As
Master Mason's Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	16	0
Do. do Scotch Constitution, Red	16	0
Leather Cases for the above ... Rs. 4-0 to	7	8
Mark Master's Aprons...	16	0
Royal Arch Companion's Apron and Sash, Best Quality	33	0

Complete Sets of Lodge and Chapter Regalia and Jewels always in Stock for Furnishing of Lodges and Chapters.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

TATE'S GOLDEN TONIC,

A MOST PLEASANT AND PERFECT
NERVE BRACER AND VITALISER.

This agreeable phosphated Tonic is eminently restorative, sustaining and refrigerative.

THE TONIC FOR INDIA—GOOD FOR BRAIN AND MUSCLE.

Forms a charming Beverage with water and an excellent invigorating Pick-Me-Up

Per Bottle, Rs. 2.

BEYNON & CO., { ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel, } **BOMBAY.**

BADHAM PILE & CO., LTD.,

TAILORS
AND
OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

LATEST (1897) DESIGNS

FINE SAXONY SUITINGS.

LIGHT WEIGHT ALL WOOL } Rs. 38-4 CASH.

IMMENSE RANGE OF PATTERNS.

INDIAN ASTHMA CURE is the result of a long series of experiment, carefully carried out by us during the last few years.

It is in the form of coarse powder and is used by burning a small quantity and inhaling the fumes, Its effects are often instantaneous.

INDIAN
ASTHMA
CURE
FOR
CATARRH,
HAY FEVER,
INFLUENZA,
&c.

A SAFE
AND
RELIABLE
REMEDY.

Per Box Rs. 2.

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KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

INDIGESTION, Dyspepsia,
NERVES, Lassitude.
COUGHS, Colds, Asthma.
IMPURITIES, of the Blood.
CHEST Complaints.
CONSTIPATION.
Skin Eruptions.
DIARRHŒA, Choleraic Symptoms.
RHEUMATISM. Sciatica, Lumbago.

SMALL
AILMENTS
AND
THEIR
REMEDIES.

ALL
GENUINE,

Of proved Efficacy and specially prepared for

INDIAN USE.

Far superior to imported Goods.

KEMP'S	Rs.
Paparidine..	2-0
PERFECT Vital Invigorator ...	3-0
PECTORAL Cough Syrup	1-0
KEMP'S Sarsaparillas, from	2-4
COD LIVER OIL Preparations	1-8
SUMMER Effervescent Saline	1-4
KEMP'S Cholera Tincture	1-0
KEMP'S Rheumatikon	1-0

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO meet the DEARTH of DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS Mr. BAHMANJI N. KABRAJI, Author of several well-known Gujrati Dramas, will GIVE a READING of his Latest Dramatic Production at the GAIETY THEATRE, on SUNDAY next, at 9 P.M. Tickets to be had on application FREE. Reserve Seats Annas Four only.

NOTICE.

LOCAL PUBLIC BODIES, ASSOCIATIONS, and COMMUNITIES, intending to present ADDRESSES to HER MAJESTY the QUEEN-EMPRESS on the occasion of the completion of the SIXTIETH YEAR of HER REIGN, are requested to intimate their intention to the Collector of Bombay, as early as possible.

J. McNEILL,
Acting Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 25th May, 1897.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of WITHOBA NARAYEN, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

GUNPATRAO WITHOBA, the only son of the said deceased ……………………………………Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 19th day of May, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Seven and in the Sixtieth Year of Our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Ag. Registrar.

B. D. BINNING,
The 19th day of May, 1897.

Mr. GANPATRAO WITHOBA,
Petitioner in person.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 3rd June 1897, at 3-30 p.m., for the consideration of the following business :—

1. Telegram from the Government of India, containing orders regarding the presentation of Addresses to H. I. M. the Queen-Empress.

Letter from the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, stating that the Address from the Corporation has been transferred to the Political Department.

2. Government letter stating that H. E. the Governor has been pleased to nominate the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, C.I.E., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, to be an Additional Member of Council for making Laws and Regulations.

3. Memorandum from the Commissioner, stating that the Hon'ble Mr. Daji Abaji Khare has been elected a Municipal Councillor in place of Mr. W. R. Hamilton, resigned.

4. Letter from Mr. P. B. Savile, resigning his seat on the Corporation.

Letter from Mr. George Lund, requesting the approval of the Corporation to his absence from meetings for a period of three months.

Letter from the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, C.I.E., do. do. from 15th May, 1897, on account of his proceeding to England for medical treatment.

5. Government letter, General Department, stating, with reference to the proposed amendment of Section 348 (1) of Bombay Municipal Act, that Government will take the earliest possible opportunity of proceeding with the same.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee to the following effect :—

6. Recommending that the Port Trustees be exempted from payment in respect of the deposit of building materials on portions of the footpath, Argyle and Clive Roads, for the erection of quarters on the Elphinstone Estate for the segregation of workpeople employed by the Trustees.

7. Recommending that sanction be given to the payment of personal allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem to Mr. A. G. Hallums, Inspector, Health Department.

8. Recommending sanction to the grant of Rs. 87-8-0 for the payment of rent for telephone connection with the Municipal Workshops.

9. Recommending sanction to the payment to Government of Rs. 500 per mensem as the Municipal contribution towards the salary of Professor Haffkine while engaged in Bombay in the preparation of prophylactic vaccine and antitoxic serum for the bubonic plague. The charge to be debited to the grants sanctioned by the Corporation for the carrying out of the special measures for the suppression of the plague.

10. Recommending sanction to the engagement of certain establishment for employment under the Executive Engineer and Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Kanoba R. Kirtikar in the work of surveying, reporting on, and condemning insanitary houses in the Kamathipura section.

11. Recommending sanction to the payment of Rs. 60,147 as an advance to provide for the cost of two sites of land required for burning and burial grounds at Mahim, the advance to be adjusted to the debits of a loan to be hereafter raised.

12. Letter from the Commissioner, forwarding plan of Koliwada Dockyard Road, Mazagon, and requesting sanction, to the laying out and making of new road thereat.

13. Letter from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the naming of new roads on Port Trust property at Apollo Bunder as Merewether Road ; Ormiston Road ; Mandlik Road ; Naoroji Furdoonji Road ; Henry Road ; Walton Road ; Tulloch Road.

14. Memorandum from the Commissioner forwarding letter to Government, P. W. Department, on the question of the value to be paid for land at Cruickshank Road required as site for the Nusserwanji Manockji Petit Public Hall.

15. Memorial from Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart., Mr S. M. Moses and about 633 residents of the Matoonga, Govari, Wadala and Manmala districts, representing the inconvenience and loss they suffer for the want of a road running from east to west and joining the Matoonga-Sion Road with the Lady Jamsetjee Road.

16. Further consideration of Memorandum from the Commissioner, regarding proposals for the sale (1) to Mr. Purbhoodas Jewandas of Municipal land at Mint Road, (2) to Mr. Tyeb Ali Mahomed Ali. Ditto.

Petition from the owners of houses fronting Old Mody Street, protesting against the proposed sales.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee, to the following effect :—

17. Recommending sanction to the outlay of Rs. 27,525 to provide for the cost of carrying out of certain works in connection with the proposed improvement of Bandora Slaughter Houses.

18. Recommending sanction to the payment of Rs. 1,629-3-4 to meet a portion of the amount claimed by the Collector of Bombay, viz., Rs. 11,929-3-4, for rent of Government land occupied by the site of the Municipal Workshops, refuse incinerator, and A and B ward stables and chawls of the Health Department. The balance of Rs. 11,929-3-4, be paid—Rs. 4,800 from lapsed grants and Rs. 5,500 from Surplus Cash Balance.

19. Forwarding Memorandum from the Deputy Commissioner, reporting the writing off, of Rs. 600, being the book-value of a horse of the Fire Brigade.

20. Reporting with reference to letter from Messrs. Cavasji Hormusji, Manockji Nusserwanji and other licensed stable-keepers, that the applicants' request to be exempted from the Wheel-tax cannot be complied with.

21. Referring the Corporation with regard to further letter from licensed stable-keepers, to a previous resolution of the Standing Committee.

22. Letter from Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchand on behalf of Mr. Dhondiba Krishnaji, the owner of a private market at Parel Road, objecting to the levy of Rs. 640 per annum for Municipal charges in respect of such market, and asking that the Corporation's Resolution on the subject may be cancelled or amended so far as the market in question is concerned."

23. Memorandum from the Assessor and Collector, reporting on the proposed increases in the valuation of properties for 1897-98.

24. Letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee, forwarding extracts from the proceedings of the Committee's meeting held on the 14th April 1897.

25. Letters from Mr. Madanlal Lakhubhai Munsiff, suggesting that the schools over the new Bhuleshwar Market be named after Mr. H. M. Birdwood, C.S.I., and that the market be named after the Hon'ble Sir E. C. K. Ollivant, K.C.I.E.

26. Letter from the Commissioner, reporting regarding the proposed digging of reservoirs in different parts of the City and the pumping out of sub-soil water collected into the storm-water canals.

27. Resolution of the Standing Committee, forwarding letter from the Commissioner, reporting that foot-and-mouth disease has broken out in a severe epidemic form amongst the bullocks of the Health Department.

28. Quarterly return of assessment of properties for the quarter ending 31st March 1897.

29. Monthly report of the sick treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Arthur Road, for April 1897.

30. Letter from the Commissioner, forwarding Bombay Municipal List corrected up to 31st October last.

31. Letter from the Commissioner, on the question of the date when the appointment of the Executive Engineer terminates.

By order of the President,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, Municipal Corporation Office, 25th May, 1897.

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NOTICES.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 23th May to 9th June (both days inclusive).

By Order,
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

Byculla, 22nd May, 1897.

NOTICE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

(Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W.)

THE Bombay Depot of this SOCIETY, will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 26th May, 1897.

THE SCOTTISH HIGH SCHOOL at BYCULLA and the JOHN CONNON HIGH SCHOOL, FORT, will be RE-OPENED, on TUESDAY, the 8th June next, at 10 o'clock, A.M., Bombay time.

THOMAS H. GREIG,
Joint Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 19th May, 1897.

MADRAS RACES.

OCTOBER MEETING, 1897.

OWNERS are reminded that the FIRST ENTRANCES for the October Meeting to be held at GUINDY, on the 9th, 12th, 14th and 16th October, 1897, CLOSE on TUESDAY, the 15th June, 1897.

Special attention is drawn to General Condition II and last para. of III.

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THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, within the Fort of Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of May, 1897, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the following resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 10th day of May, 1897, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution :—

That the Articles of Association of the Company be amended as follows, viz :—

"In Sub Article, X to Article 98 for the words 'Rs. 20,000' substitute the words 'Rs. 40,000.'"

"In Article 123 omit words "not exceeding ten per cent. of such nett profit."

By Order of the Board,
PEROSHAW B. R. MODY,
Manager.

Bombay, 10th May, 1897.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 653 OF 1891.

FRANCIS LAW LATHAM, Esq., Advocate-General of Bombay at the relation of MAHOMED HUSAIN CHORGAY and others…………Plaintiff

vs.

(1) MOULVI ABDUL KADAR JITEKAR, (2) MUNSHI SHAIK AHMED SAHEB MUCKBA, (3) SHAIK MAHOMED CURTAY, (4) MUNSHI SHAIK AHMED DALVI (5) MAHOMED KASIM CURTAY, (6) MUNSHI MAHOMED ISMAIL MUCKBA, (7) HAJI MAHOMED IBRAHIM SAHEB JITEKAR (8) MAHOMED IBRAHIM SAHEB MUCKTABAY, (9) HAJI MAHOMED IBRAHIM SHAIK BHIKAN, (10) MAHOMED HOOSAIN CHORGAY……………Defendants.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is herby given that pursuant to the Decree dated the 20th March, 1894, and the Judge's Order, dated the 3rd December, 1896, a meeting of the Kokni Jamat of Bombay, will be held in the JUMA MUSJID on MONDAY, the 5th day of July, 1897, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. MIRZA ABBAS ALI BAIG, the Oriental Translator to the Government of Bombay, and the Special Commissioner appointed by the Court under the said order dated the 3rd December, 1896, for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

(1) To consider, approve and adopt the Revised Scheme for the management of the affairs of the said Juma Musjid of Bombay, as settled and approved by the High Court.

(2) To elect 11 members out of the said Jamat as Mushavirs or directors for the management of the affairs of the said Juma Musjid.

Any further information in reference to the above can be had by any members of the said Jamat on application to the undersigned at their office No. 23 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 17th day of March, 1897.

ARDESIR, HORMASJEE & DINSHAW.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

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DELHI …………	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities ; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere,
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL …Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL …	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ………	£500,000
RESERVE FUND …………	£180,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettai.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed) ………	Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST ………	" 16,00,000

LOCAL BOARD :—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received into this account bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above interest deposit accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

Bills and Promissory notes discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange, under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay, 8th February, 1897.

GERMANY.
HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

HAND-BOOK,
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE……………………………Rs. 5.

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

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ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

SUN LIFE
OFFICE.

THE Assurance Policy suited to the present time is a Sun Endowment 15 years' term. It is under the Sun Life System, and the Bonuses are guaranteed by the OLD SUN OFFICE. This Policy a unsurpassed, and the premiums are moderate from the day of entry.

Accident Assurances are granted by this Company, affording substantial benefits and compensation for disablement.

The connections of this Company date from A.D 1710. Full particulars can be obtained.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—29, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA, C.I.E., (CHAIRMAN).
HON'BLE MR. ABDALLA M. DHARAMSI.
CHUBILDAS LALLOOBHOY, Esq.
D. GOSTLING, Esq.
E. F. ALLUM, Esq., (*ex-officio.*)

Intending Assurers are invited to COMPARE the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA" with those of any other Company.

SUMMARY OF ADVANTAGES
OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Absolute Security.
New and Improved Tables.
Very Low Premiums.
Increased Benefits.
Most Liberal Conditions.
Freedom from usual restrictions.
Free Foreign Residence and Travel.
All Policies simple in form, World-wide and Indisputable.
Lapsed Policies revived without fine.
Ninety per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy-holders.
Protection from liability of Partnership.
Surrender Values in cash or Free Policy.
Policies granted under "Married Women's Property Act."
Freedom from forfeiture through Suicide.
Immediate Payment of Claims.
Volunteers are not charged extra premium while on active service.
Policy-holders can appoint their own Directors and thus have a voice in its Management. This concession is not allowed by any other Company.

Forms of Proposal and full particulars may be had from

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD
CULTIVATORS CO.'S
BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated, for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
PRINCE'S DOCK.

ITALIAN WINES.

A well-matured Wine direct from Italy
AND
BOTTLED IN BOMBAY.

	Per Doz. Rs.	a.
Quarts……………	10	8
Pints ………………	6	0

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
In Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay

KEATING'S POWDER.
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KEATING'S POWDER.

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life). All woollens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insects. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that every package of the genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING ; without this any article offered is a fraud. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

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Keating's Worm Tablets is a unique medicine (A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT) both in appearance and taste furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is perfectly safe and mild, especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,402½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,220
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10 p.c.	145
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	6pr. ct.	305
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	605
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	100	Nil	65
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	2
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	[illegible]
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	590
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	675
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,610
China Mills Co, Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	830
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,030xd
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	730
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	600
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	575
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,100
David Mill	1,400	50	500	dvd Rs.30	555
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	50	dvd 25	610
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	850
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	700
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	730
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,515
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	510
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,030
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	760xd.
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	700
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	235xd.
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	900
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandeish	750	1,500	,000	dvd Rs.30	775
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	750
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvd Rs.10	270
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	800
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1035
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dv Rs.100	3,400
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs100	2,465
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	150
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.75	2,125
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	450
Oriental	5,722	625	625	dvd Rs25	400
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs52	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	960xd.
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,150
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,050
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs65	1,725
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	800
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	125
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	335
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	dvd Rs.20	300
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	25	350
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	695
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	600
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	52
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Veishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	1500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd.
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	775
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	810
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	...
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,156
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 8	1,150
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	140
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	180
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	230
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,350
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	95
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	540
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	320
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	137½
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	450
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahmadpora Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	1,003	125	125	dvd Rs 4	70
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	370
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	15	200
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs60	560
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	165
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	520
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld	37	200	all	12	200
Volkart	..	600	10	dvd Rs65	1,050
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	320
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co. Ld	20,000	1,000	100	...	105
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	45
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	158
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	7,001
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,750
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 8	61
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	501
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	5	1,150
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr. ct.	260
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs12	203
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct	375
Indian Guarantee & Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	185
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	360
Kurrachee Landing	500	400	300	30	[illegible]
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	170
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	147
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	90
Port Canning Co.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	300
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,125
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	150
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	28xd
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	500	...	650
The Tapti Valley	26,000	500	all	...	122½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 26 10
Gold Leaf	" 26-11
Pekin, bar Gold, old	" 26-5
Do. do. new	" 26-3
Australia, bar Gold	" 25-5
Bombay bar Gold	" 26-5
Sovereigns	" 16-10
Do. Drazons	" 16-9
Silver 17	" 82
Do. 17½	" 82-4.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 31m. High water, 8-28m., 7-58a. Low water, 1-40m. 1-40a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Port Canning and Land Improvement Co., 8, Forbes Street, 4 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Clan Macrae, Heranspool, Bhundara, and Satrunjee entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamer Claver Hill yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Methley Hall, Shannon, and Mirzapore, entered the dock on Sunday, the steamer Kola on Monday, and the steamer Letimbro, yesterday.

REPORTED THEFT AT THE COOPERAGE.—Mr. Ferth, residing in a tent at the Cooperage, has reported to the police the theft of a metal watch, valued at Rs.35, from off his table, some time during Sunday last.

FIRE AT CLARK ROAD.—A small hut, belonging to one Noor Mahomed Vazeer, a dealer in cowdung cakes, and situate on Clark Road, caught fire shortly after 11 o'clock, on Monday night, and was destroyed in a few minutes, together with a small bullock cart, which was in it. The fire was extinguished before the fire brigade steamers appeared on the scene. The damage is estimated at Rs. 40. The fire is said to have been caused by careless biddee smoking.

ALLEGED FRAUD ON A PUBLISHER.—The case in which Mr. N. M. Cooper, an educational publisher, charged Mr. R. P. Karkaria with cheating, in respect of Rs. 900, alleged to have been obtained for the supply of manuscript copy of a commentary on Burke's "Thoughts on the Present Discontents and Speeches on Taxation," and which was fixed for hearing yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, at the Esplanade Police Court, was, by consent, again postponed to the 1st proximo.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Lakhmidas Khimji Mill, Parel, regarding the death of Govind Beheroo, aged twenty years, lately a labourer employed in the mill. Yesterday morning the deceased and another labourer were hoisting up pressed bales of cotton in a sling, when a chain in the sling broke, and the bales fell down on to the deceased, killing him on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

NEW, NOT FURIOUS.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Sakoo Raghoo, a victoria driver, was charged with furious driving. Accused was seen driving the animal furiously in Abdul Rahiman Street, where his conveyance collided with a doctor's carriage, and he was arrested. The accused, in his defence, said that the horse was not a furious animal, but being new it could not be controlled. The magistrate observed that accused should not drive a horse which he could not manage, and fined him Rs. 5.

GUZERATI DRAMATIC READING.—It will be seen from the advertisement columns that Mr. Bahmanji N. Kabraji, who is already known as an author of instructive and popular Guzerati works, will entertain the public to a reading of his recent dramatic production, at the Gaiety Theatre, on Sunday next at 9 p.m. The admission fee is only nominal, it being four annas if one chooses to get reserve accommodation, but from Friday next tickets will be issued gratis to whoever applies for it. The whole of the orchestra stalls have been reserved, and very few seats in the dress circle are available.

A DISHONEST WOMAN.—An old Mahomedan woman was, yesterday, charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, by Inspector Sloane, with theft of Rs. 19 in cash, and a watch, valued at Rs. 7, belonging to Mahomed, a peon employed at the Secretariat. The peon went to work as usual, locking his room, but on return he noticed that the padlock was removed, and from inside the room the property forming the subject matter of the charge was stolen. The woman was arrested on suspicion, and it was subsequently ascertained that she got the lock opened by a blacksmith, saying that she had lost the key. She was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

DRIVERS WILL KEEP TO THE LEFT.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Luxman Bhow, a victoria driver, was charged, yesterday, with driving his conveyance on the wrong side of the road. From the evidence it appeared that, on Monday morning, accused was driving on the wrong side of the Cowasji Patel Tank Road, and knocked down an old woman, who was gathering refuse in the middle of the road. Accused denied the charge, saying that the woman could not move in spite of his repeatedly calling out to her to do so. The magistrate remarked that people who chose to collect refuse from the middle of the road must keep a sharp look-out. Accused was warned and discharged.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Captain W. G. Hatherell and Officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March	Suite O. P.	Lachner.
Overture	Le Chaval De Bronze	Auber.
Valse	Epigramme	Gung'l.
Selection	Orphee Aux Enfers	Arr. by Godfrey
Cavatina	Polliuto (J Martiri)	Donizetti.
Galop	Asteroid	Riche.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY ENTERTAINMENT AT DADAR.—The annual entertainment of the Dadar Victoria Social Club in honour of the Queen-Empress' seventy-eighth birthday came off on Saturday evening in a Shamiana, specially erected for the occasion at Dadar. The mandap looked its best, the portrait of her Majesty the Queen standing out in bold relief. After partaking of cake and wine the party adjourned to a sumptuous dinner, when the president of the club, in proposing the toast of the evening, dwelt on the life of her Majesty the Queen, and England's progress in commerce, in art, and in learning, and the gigantic strides, domestic as well as Imperial, the legislature has made during her Majesty's reign. The dinner over, dancing began, and was kept up with great zest till an early hour, the floor being in firstrate condition. A splendid string band was in attendance. The arrangements generally reflect credit on the taste of the members of the club, who spared no pains in making the entertainment a success.

CORRECTION.—Mr. Krishnarao Gunpat, of Messrs. Lyons & Co.'s staff, writes as follows :—I see in your to-day's paper the following statement, under the head of "Partial collapse of a house" :—"The house being very old had been in a dilapidated condition. It had been lying almost vacant for some time past, only a small room on the ground floor being occupied by one of the injured persons." I shall thank you to contradict this statement, because, although the houses is old, it would not have been likely to fall down. It came down owing to the negligence of the workmen engaged by the Municipality, who excavated the earth underneath the foundation, and thereby the *front portion* of my house gave way. Besides, up to now, it has been occupied by the tenants, who have been simply staying out in the suburbs on account of the plague. The injured persons are not at all my tenants, they were simply guests of one of the tenants. If the house was in a dilapidated condition, how was it only the front portion came down, leaving the whole house intact ? I had it surveyed yesterday, and beg to state that the remaining portion, although a little cracked and damaged by the fall of the front portion, is not in such a condition as to give cause to fear that it will come down.

DEATH OF MR. P. F. KAMA.—We regret to announce the death, on Sunday evening, of Mr. Pestonjee Framjee Kama, at his residence in Gowalla Tank Road, at the age of eighty-two years, after a long lingering illness. The name of the Kama family has always been intimately associated with all Parsee social movements, with trade, education, and liberality ; and the late Mr. Pestonjee was the last of that noble branch of the Zoroastrian community. In times gone by his business connections were varied and numerous. So far back as 1843 he traded in partnership with his brother, under the name and style of Messrs. Pestonjee and Bomanjee Framjee Kama and Company. In subsequent years the sphere of the firm was extended by admitting other coadjutors in business, and establishing a firm in Calcutta in 1849, in the name of Messrs. Dosabhoy Framjee and Company, and in Canton and Shanghai, in that of Messrs. P. F. Framjee and Company, and in Amoy, of Messrs. Hormusjee Jamaspjee Nadurshaw and Company, and thence forward their commercial operations were carried on in large proportions in opium, silk, cotton, and other staples. They purchased two large square-rigged vessels, named Elizabeth Anstey and Sir Herbert Compton. In 1857, some further changes took place in the personnel of the several firms, and up to 18[illegible] their business was carried on in the name of Messrs. P. and D. Framji Kama and Company. Notwithstanding their commercial prosperity, the members were ever simple in their manners and sociable in their private relations with their co-religionists and those of other nationalities. The deceased gentleman, the subject of this brief notice, maintained to the last his retired disposition, and devoted his leisure hours to a study of books on religious subjects, chiefly *Hindu shastras, and published, at his own expense, translations of ancient Bhagvat Ghita and other works on mythology.* One of his sons, Dr. Ardesir Pestonji Kama, enjoys extensive medical practice, and is connected with the Bombay Municipality, and takes an active part in the suppression of the bubonic plague in Bombay. The funeral of Mr. P. F. Kama was numerously attended, testifying to the esteem and regard in which he was held by the Parsee community.

ENDEMIC PLAGUE.

MAHAMARI IN THE GARHWAL DISTRICT.

SUBJOINED is a copy of the report of Mr. B. G. Narayan Dass, the Assistant Surgeon, who was deputed to examine and report on the outbreak of Mahamary in the village of Semi in the Garhwal district, submitted to the Sanitary Commissioner, N. W. P. and Oudh. It is dated Shrinagar, March 27, 1897 :—

According to the telegraphic instructions undersigned started from Srinagar and reached Okhimath on the evening of the 13th instant, and next day crossed the river Kalinadi and reached Guptakashi from which place the village Semi in which the outbreak has shown itself is a little more than two miles off. About a quarter mile from the village the approach to it was found barricaded with thorns.

SANITATION AND CONDITION OF THE VILLAGE.

Village Semi, so called in Pahari from its being located in a place, the subsoil of which contains an excessive degree of moisture, so that water trickles out on least digging is located at the base of the mountain on the bank of river Kalinadi a little away from it, consisting of about a dozen grass roofed huts ; with the exception of one that is covered over with slates, a few of these are double-storied, but all very low built, have no windows either in front or behind, with doors so small, that inside of these cannot be approached without much stooping. The lower stories of these intended to keep cattle are so low that very little space is left above these when they stand erect. The upper storey does not allow an ordinary sized man to stand erect except in the middle ; doors open in such a direction that at no period of the day can the rays of the sun get inside the houses, and being situated generally in the broad side of the hut and being very small do not admit sufficient light, consequently the greater part of the length of the room remains in dark, throughout the day. All these were found unoccupied, as the inhabitants had dispersed themselves in the jungle previous to the visit. Inside these houses the walls were found blackened with soot and the floors unplastered, large baskets used for the purpose of storing grain were found placed near the door in such a way that cold draughts may not disturb the inmates, in this way air and light admitted through the window like entrances are obstructed to a great extent, consequently the back part of the rooms remains always in dark. Sweepings from the floors were found amassed round the bottom of these baskets, and along the base of the walls, arrangent for cooking food and fire place in these were on the further side, opposite the entrance, ashes were found heaped here, and no attempt had been made to throw them away. A peculiar odour of decomposing matter could be noticed even on standing at the entrance. The floor of the lower rooms in which the domestic animals are kept during the night was found covered over with grass and leaves and felt leaky under the feet owing to the accumulation of droppings and urine of many a day, under these the practice being to spread new grass and leaves over these every day so that they may in the end obtain a large quantity of manure ; in this way the floor is allowed to rise till the animals can scarcely stand in them with ease, when it is removed and amassed by the side of the entrances ; such accumulations were found near half the number of these huts. Water for drinking purposes is obtained by the inhabitants from a small stream that runs down at a short distance from the village. Guided by the Native doctor in charge of Okhimath dispensary who accompanied the undersigned, the place where the inhabitants of the village had taken shelter was reached. It is about a mile off from the village on a portion of the mountain that is not frequented by the domestic animals for grazing ; it is half a mile above the bank of the river, most craggy, inaccessible and covered over with jungle. Here in the caves and under projecting rocks, the inhabitants had taken shelter, no sick was seen there at the time of the visit, all had died except one who was last seen there on the 15th, since then he has changed quarters and is not known where he is to be found now. Repeated calling and shouting all over the place had no effect. Further on, high on the mountain two or three Doms had taken shelter and were in good health.

HISTORY OF THE OUTBREAK.

From enquiry it was made out that the present village Semi is a second settlement. Fifty years ago there was a settlement, this was totally depopulated by an outbreak of Mahamari and land about it remained uncultivated for many years. More than 20 years ago the Padhan of the present village, asked for the land for the Rawal (High priest) of the temple of Kedar Nath who is the proprietor of it, to cultivate and settle on it : gradually other families settled over it till the settlement came into present condition. Before the present outbreak it was inhabited by about 24 individuals, Brahmins, Chhatris and Doms. No signs of impending outbreak were noticed by inhabitants such as an unusual mortality amongst rats, &c. The outbreak began in the house of Padhan : one middle-aged man got fever but the attack was not so sharp as to lay him down as he was seen going about. This man noticed the enlargement of the glands of his arm pit, but did not tell this to his neighbours, lest on hearing about the outbreak they may all go away to the jungle leaving him alone there to die unattended. His wife who was nursing him got fever and died within 24 hours. Her sudden death led the neighbours to suspect the outbreak and the husband was obliged to give out the real cause. Soon it began to manifest itself in others. On the 25th February the officer in charge of Okhimath dispensary reported 5 dead, 2 recovered and 2 still suffering. The inhabitants were then dispersed in the jungle, there they had been only a few days when a party of four men pretending to perform some religious ceremony to prevent further spread of the disease went over to them and got them together and performed some religious ceremony and on the assurance that as long as they remained in their company they would not be attacked by the disease, they made them return home unnoticed by the Patwari. No sooner they returned in their village than the disease began to show itself amongst them with much severity and by the 8th of March 5 more died, one recovered and two remained suffering, when they were again dispersed by the Patwari who separated the sick from the healthy and made them take shelter apart. By the 14th, those two who were suffering died and by the 15th, two of the healthy dispersed the second time fell sick died, and by the 19th, all that were dispersed the second time died with the exception of one who was last seen on the 15th, since then his whereabout could not be made out. Those who left the village on the first notice and never returned to it are safe in a distant part of the mountain and have not suffered in health in any way, these being a family of Doms and one of Brahman ; they used to live a little apart from the village.

MEASURES FOR STOPPING FURTHER INROAD OF THE DISEASE.

Having no authority at the time on which to act and set fire to the village to prevent its acting as a source of infection in future, undersigned returned to Guptakashi and brought together the principal inhabitants of the place, and the Rawal (High priest of the temple Kedar Nath who is the present proprietor of the village Semi, to obtain consent about the burning of the village at once, as there was scarcely anything of value that could go to the relatives of the owners of these huts beyound a small quantity of food grain which being infected could on no account be saved. No objection was raised to the procedure except that in some of these houses there were important documenes duplicates of which could not be obtained, the owners being priests of the temple of Kedar Nath, their living depending on these and the documents being charity contracts ; as these could be thoroughly disinfected they were asked to have these removed and made over to the officer in charge, Okhimath, who was instructed to keep these papers dipped in a solution of corrosive sublimate 1 in 1,000 for a few minutes and then expose them to the sun to dry and should he find any spots still unaffected by the solution to repeat the process till thoroughly effected by the solution. On the removal of these papers the grass huts were set fire to and destroyed with the exception of two that were roofed with stone. These require to be unroofed and kept so for some time.

Next the villages within a circuit of about two miles round the village ; in which the relatives of the inhabitants of the latter village were to be found and who were suspected to have communicated with them during the period of the prevalence of the disease were visited, viz., Sunkari, Khaklasi, Bhawari, Kothyal gaon, Mali and lastly Guptakashi. All these were found situated on a similar soil as Semi and on the same slope of the mountain. These were found to have been thoroughly cleaned very recently, walls of the houses had been whitewashed and floors mud plastered. To remove any apprehension of an outbreak in these the patwari of the place was instructed to advice the inhabitants of these villages to leave their houses for a period of five weeks and to lodge themselves in the sheds that they have got in their field to watch over the crops ; and to see that these houses are fumigated with sulphur several times within this period. This was at once acted upon and the inhabitants left the village within 24 hours.

The Patwari was further instructed to completely stop people frequenting the road that branches off from village Bhiri across Kalinadi to Guptakashi, as it is the principal approach to the infected locality and allow communication between Guptakashi and Okhimath only as much as may be considered absolutely necessary.

Next the village on the bank of the river around Okhimath in which Mahamari had showed itself in previous years were visited, namely, Chuni, Mangali, Dungari, Bhatwari, Kemana, Pathali, and Okhimath. In almost all these places cowsheds were found erected at distances from the villages and no accumulation of manure was found in these near the houses, the latter appeared to have been very recently whitewashed and thoroughly cleaned. The inhabitants of these villages through the Patwari were made to understand that for their benefit it was absolutely necessary that they should keep a careful watch on the behaviour of rats in their houses.

Should they found leaving the place in batches or should they notice any unusual morality amongst them, they should at once leave their houses and disperse themselves in the jungle, and the Pashwans (watchmen) of these villages cautioned that it would be considered penal if they failed to bring such matters to the notice of the Patwari at once.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

THE following are extracts from the Weekly Report on the state of the season and prospects of the Crops.—

MADRAS.

For week ending 15th May.—Rainfall generally below average. The water-supply for drinking purposes is generally insufficient in affected areas ; elsewhere generally sufficient, but failing in parts ; for irrigation it is generally insufficient. Agricultural operations are progressing in parts to a limited extent, but are practically over in the Deccan. Standing crops are fair to good, but withering in parts. Harvests are generally middling. Pasture nil in the Deccan, generally sufficient in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and in the extreme south ; elsewhere it is growing scarce. Fodder is insufficient in the Deccan ; is available elsewhere, but is growing scarce in parts. Cattle deteriorating in the Deccan ; condition elsewhere generally good. Prices are rising in the Circars and the Deccan ; elsewhere steady. The Bhadrachalam Taluq of the Godavari district has been newly added to the affected area.

BOMBAY.

For week ending 17th May.—Rain in three talukas of Belgaum. Harvesting of late crops is nearly completed, except in Sind and Nasik. Preparations for next season commenced generally. Fodder is sufficient, except in the Deccan, Shikarpur, Belgaum, and in parts of Karachi and Baroda. Condition of agricultural stock is deteriorating in Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, and Belgaum ; healthy elsewhere, except in parts of Karachi, Shikarpur, Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Ratnagiri, and Kanara. Prices are rising in parts of Hyderabad, Kolaba, Poona, and Bijapur ; falling in parts of Hyderabad, Surat, Poona Sholapur and Bijapur ; stationary in parts of Surat, Kolaba, Poona, and Bijapur.

BENGAL.

For week ending 17th May.—There were scattered showers of rain in the majority of the districts during the week ; the falls being heavy in some of the northern districts and in Mymensingh. The general agricultural prospects continue favourable, but more rain is required in many districts. Autumn rice and jute are still being sown and the sowing of winter rice and autumn crops has begun in some districts. Sugarcane, cheena, and indigo are doing well. The harvesting of spring rice is still going on. The water supply is reported to have improved in some districts, but in parts of the Chittagong and Chota Nagpur divisions it is still very deficient.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

For week ending 19th May.—Light showers fell in a few districts ; in Gorakhpur over one inch was recorded. Threshing and winnowing are near completion. Preparations for the autumn crop are in progress. Irrigation of sugarcane and extra crops is being carried on in many districts. Extra crops are doing well. Supplies are generally sufficient. Fodder is scarce and dear in a few places. The water supply is getting short in parts of Banda, Hamirpur, and Allahabad. Prices show a tendency to rise in most districts. The price of the staple grain on which the famine wage is based varied from 9 to 13 seers in the districts officially recognised as distressed.

PUNJAB.

For week ending 17th May.—No rain during week. Reaping of spring crops is nearly over. Threhing and storing are going on. Sowings of sugarcane, cotton, indigo, and great milet are in progress. Rice sowing have also commenced in Peshawar. Ploughings for other autumn crops are going on. The outturn of spring crops is reported to be good to average on irrigated and below average or poor on unirrigated land. Extra spring crops are generally in fair condition. Grain is still imported from Sindh and other tracts into Hissar. Water is insufficient in Umballa. Sugarcane has been damaged from want of rain in Umballa. Locusts passed over Umballa, Shahpur, and Dera Ismail Khan district, but did not alight or deposit eggs ; they have also visited a portion of Rawal Pindi district. Cattle are still generily in poor condition owing to insufficiency of fodder. Thirty-eight cattle died from hunger in Rohtak; their condition is said to be fair to good in Gurgaon, Umballa, Amritsar, Sialkot, and Peshawar, it is improving in Ferozepore and Gujranwala. Scarcity of fodder is still prevalent throughout the Province, but new straw is now available everywere. The total number of workers, etc, in the Punjab was 89,470 against 90,828 last week. Prices are generally high ; they are again rising in Gurgaon, Mooltan, Lahore, and Peshawar; the figures are unchanged in Hissar, Delhi, Jullundur, and Ferozepore; in other districts imports of new grains into the market made prices fall to some extent ; owing to the demand for seed the prices of autumn grains are high. Wheat is selling from 10½ to 13½, gram 10½ to 13, great millet 9 to 10½, barley 13 to 14, maize 7 to 15, rice 6 to 7, and bulrush millet 8 to 10 seers per rupee. Prices of staple food-grains on which famine wage is reckoned are,—Rohtak, gram 10 and barley 14 seers ; Delhi and Umballa, wheat 11 ; Karnal, wheat flour 9½ and barley flour 11 ; Ferozepore barley and gram 11½ ; Lahore, indian-corn 10½ ; and Gujrat wheat 11½ seers per rupee.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

For week ending 17th May.—Weather very hot with high westerly winds ; clouds occasionally gather and three districts have received a slight sprinkling of rain. Preparation for autumn sowings continue. Sugarcane doing well in Betul and Bhandara. The hot weather rice crop is being cut in the Sironcha tahsil of Chanda. Fodder and water are getting scarce in parts of ten districts. Prices are fairly steady in most districts with but slight fluctuations ; but in the Nagpur country, Hoshangabad, and Bilaspur there is a rise in price of wheat of about half seer in the rupee. The numbers on relief works have increased by 39,000 mainly in Narsinghpur, Nagpur, Balaghat, Bhandara, and Raipur ; the decline in Jubbulpore and Seoni is attributed to introduction of piece work system. The total number on gratuitous relief has risen by 19,000 the largest increases occurring in Balaghat and Bilaspur.

BURMA.

For week ending 15th May—In Lower Burma ploughing for the wet weather paddy crops has commenced in Amherst and parts of Hanthawaddy. In Upper Burma reaping of dry weather paddy still in progress in several districts. Prospect generally fair. Fair rain has fallen during the week in nearly all districts, and ploughing for early wet weather crops is in progress. The price of paddy has risen considerably in Myaungmya and Thaton, slightly in Bassein Amherst, and Mandalay, while it has fallen slightly in Rangoon and Thayetmyo ; elsewhere stationary. Total number on relief 14,578.

ASSAM.

For week ending 18th May.—Weather seasonable. Ploughing for late rice and planting of sugarcane are in progress. Prospects of early rice are favourable. Condition of tea generally good, except in Cachar where more rain is wanted for the crop and red spider still prevails. Prices—common rice—Silchar and Sylhet 8, Gauhati 7 1-2, Tezpur 8 1-2, and Sibsagar 9 seers per rupee.

MYSORE AND COORG.

For week ending 17th May.—Mysore.—Good rain in parts of Mysore. Prices have risen slightly in Kadur and Bangalore ; stationary elsewhere. Paddy harvested in parts of Kolar and Chitaldrug. Coorg.—Rainfall 31 cents. Ploughing of rice fields has commenced in parts. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

BERAR AND HYDERABAD

For week ending 17th May.—Berar.—Weather hot. Ploughing of fields for next rain crop is in progress. Scarcity of fodder and water prevails in all districts. High prices for food-grains continue. Hyderabad—Rain during week 5 cents. The harvesting of the spring rice crop is completed. Fodder, pasture, and water are scarce. Aggregate number of persons employed on relief works in Bir, Gulberga, Raichur, Lingsagar, and Naldrug 27,237. Prices in affected districts—8 1-2 seers per rupee in Bir, 8 3-4 in Naldrug, 9 3-8 in Raichur, 9 5-8 in Lingsagar and 10 in Gulburga. 235 persons on gratuitous relief in Shorapur. Number of persons on relief 27,472.

CENTRAL INDIA.

For week ending 17th May.—Slight rain fell in Gwalior and Bundelkhand during the week. Winter crops operations completed in Gwalior, Baghelkhand, and Malwa in progress in Bundelkhand. Hot weather crops operations started in Bhopawar and Bhopal Agencies. Probable outturn of winter crops will be below averave in most agencies. Agricultural stock is in fair condition in Bhopal and two districts of Gwalior ; good in Baghelkhand and Malwa ; indifferent in Bundelkhand and some districts of Gwalior. Pasturage is fair in Bhopal and Malwa ; indifferent in Bundelkhand ; good in Baghalkhand ; becoming scarce in Bhopawar ; bad and indifferent in Gwalior. Prices are above Normal in Malwa and Bhopawar ; steady elsewhere.

RAJPUTANA.

For week ending 19th May.—Rainfall 11 cents in Jeypore and showers in Marwar. Agricultural operations completed in Meywar and Jaisalmere ; soil has been prepared for ploughing in Karauli ; satisfactory in Jhallawar, Ajmere, and Jeypore. Crop-cutting completed in Marwar. Threshing and winnowing continue in Ulwar. Standing crops are good in Pertabgarh, Meywar, and Jhallawar. Harvest is good in Sirohi, Marwar, Jhallawar ; average in Ajmere and below average in Haraoti. Agricultural stock generally good. Pasturage or fodder scarce in some tehsils of Jeypore ; failing in Dholepore and Bhurtpore ; sufficient elsewhere. Prices are high in Haraoti ; rising in Kherwara, Jhallawar, Jeypore ; fluctuating in Meywar ; falling in Pertabgarh, Kishengarh, and Bikanir ; steady elsewhere.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks are as follows :

Name of Province.	Preceding week total.	Present week total.	Increase or decrease.
Madras	245,392	290,146*	+33,754
Bombay	385,203	376,562	−8,641
Bengal	716,136	782,088	+65,952
N-W Provinces & Oudh	1,315,560	1,404,366	+88,806
Punjab	90,828	89,470	−1,358
Central Provinces	591,101	649,141	+58,040
Burma	15,538	14,578	−960
Berar	26,302	26,992	+690
Hyderabad	18,588	27,472	+8,884
Central India	160,146	176,873	+16,727
Rajputana	21,355	22,515	+ 1,160
Total	3,606,152	3,869,116	+262,964

* Figures incomplete for one district.

INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 15th May 1897 :—

William Fredrick Singer, mechaninal engineer, of New York, United States of America, for improvements in refrigerating apparatus.

Tanjore Kadambur Amirtalinga Achari, goldsmith and manufacturer, of No. 9, Gungannen street, Washermanpetta, Madras, for lifting and selftilting water from canals, channels and other streams and tanks and wells.

Henry Edward Keymer, of No. 5, Kaliprosunno Singhi's lane, Chitpore, Calcutta, for an improved machine or apparatus for the manufacture of large sized glass or other bangles or 'churis,' and similar articles.

Kavasji Kharsedji Mehta, Secretary of the Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ld., of 3, Pedder road, Bombay, and Dinshaw Pestonji Mehta, mechanical engineer, of Grant road, Bombay, for improvements in, or applicable to, cotton gins.

Henry Sydney Jones, executive engineer, P. W. D., R. M. Railway, Ajmere, and Frank Jones, assistant foreman, R. M. Railway, Ajmere, for interlocking the levers used to actuate points and signals of a railway.

Alfred Ridley Walsh, assistant engineer, Public Works Department, Jhelum, Punjab, for a self-registering water gauge.

George Henry Grandy, Photo-engraver and collotype printer, of 27, Duffield road, Derby, and George Arthur Lingard, collotype printer, of Mount Pleasant, Old Normanton, near Derby, for an improved method or means of photo-collographic printing on ceramic, metallic, or other hard surfaces.

Edward Anderson Blanton, junior, engineer, of 43, Threadneedle street, London, for improvements in and connected with means for securing cams, and the like, upon shafts.

Alister MacNab, merchant, of Coconada, in the Province of Madras, for an apparatus for purifying bay salt.

Charles John Westwood, gentleman, of Blakehall, Wanstead, in the county of Essex, and John George Baxter, gentleman, of Mansion house, Wanstead, aforesaid, for improvements in buckles, and the like.

The specification of the undermentioned invention has been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Forth St. George, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the department of land records and agriculture, North-Western provinces and Oudh. This and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 a. m. to 4 p. m., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

Joseph Heim, merchant of Penang and Singapore, for an improvement in the construction of shingles, boards, and planks, for roofs, walls, flooring, celing, or for any such similar purposes.

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

George Bakewell Dewhurst, of the firm of Messrs G. and R. Dewhurst, mannfacturers and merchants, of Marlborough street Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, for improvements in apparatus for marking folded piece goods with trade marks, and other marks and devices, and for printing and colouring such marks and devices at a single operation, part of the said improvements being applicable to the rollers used in ordinary calico printing.

Charles Swindell, bank cashier, of No. 12, Kenwood road, Sheffield, in the county of York, for improvements in chimney or ventilating caps.

Harribai Khanduji, contractor, of No. 13, Bhandup street, Mandvi Bunder, Bombay, for a machine for decorticating or extracting the fibre from the leaves of the aloe and other fibre-bearing plants.

James Gresham, director of Gresham and Craven, Ld., engineers, of Craven iron works, Salford, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, for improvements in injectors, and in their application to locomotives.

James Gresham, director of Gresham and Craven, Ld., engineers, of Craven iron works, Salford, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, for improvements in and relating to apparatus for applying sand to locomotive driving-wheels.

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorizing others so to do has ceased :—

Herbert Samuel Elworthy's invention for a domestic and travellers' soda water machine and cooling apparatus. (Specification filed 15th February 1893.)

J. D. Pallonji's invention for improvements in the construction of the English violin for adapting it to Indian music. (Specification filed 9th February 1893.)

Anthony Robert Tucker's invention for a small machine to supersede the present curry stone and muller.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Florio-Rubattino S N Co's s s Letimbro, 1,401 tons, Captain G Belsito, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Hongkong (1st May), with a general cargo, and 21 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nurani, 2,870 tons, Captain J S Leftwich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, Mr and Mrs Sherman as cabin and six deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain G A Shepherd, which arrived in harbour on Monday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain Peyton, Mr Mitchell, Mr Hajee and son, Mrs Flemming and 27 deck. During the voyage she experienced S W to West winds and swell north of Bombay.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Letimbro s	Belsito	Hongkong, May 1.
25	Nurani s	Leftwich	Calcutta, April 24.
	Safari s	Keine	Zanzibar, &c.

DEPARTURE.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Damras	Russell	Karachi, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Shannon, for Aden.
" Kola, for Karachi.
" Avoca, for Jeddah, &c.
" Mirzapore, for China.
" Vindobona, for Trieste, &c.
" Letimbro, for China, &c.
" Nurani, for Calcutta, &c.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 23.

Colhoun, Major, Bengal, 2nd York Lanc, on duty, from England.
Gill, Capt, Punjab, Hampshire Regt, on duty, from England
Bryson, Surg Lt, Ms, I M S, on duty, from England.
Grayson, 2nd Lt, Bo, R A, on duty, from Hongkong.

MAY 24.

Peyton, Capt, Bo, 7th Bo Lan, on duty, from Quetta.
Leslie, Major, Bo, 2nd Grinadiers, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 25.

Peyton, Capt, Bo, 7th B L on duty, to Rajkote.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 26th May, 1897.

1. The following having joined is taken on the strength of the Corp from the 22nd instant and posted to No. 2 Subdivision No. 2 Company ;—No. 512 Gr. A. Holden.

By order,
L. PENNY, Lieut,
Act. Adjutant, B. V. A.

The Aidrie Volunteers do not seem disposed to lie quietly under the imputations which have been made upon them. If the statements contained in the defence which their officers have promulgated can be substantiated, one can only wonder at the incomplete manner in which their advocates in Parliament were briefed. We must confess to a certain admiration for the way in which they have carried the war into the enemy's country, and to a mild curiosity to know for a fact whether the adjutant who had remarked on the now historical "slippers" was, as stated, himself clad in a combination of tweed suit and regulation helmet.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 25TH OF MAY, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actural amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·725	Calm	4	99·6	74·1	20	...	3·22	−1·40
Sirsa	29·665	SE	13	109·8	76·3	31	..	1·68	−1·21
Delhi	29·685	S	8	102·2	73·9	5	..	1·78	−1·25
Agra	29·668	SE	5	107·0	77·2	42	...	2·13	+0·25
Cawnpore	29·660	NNW	4	111·5	82·1	31	...	2·67	...
Allahabad	29·510	ENE	4	113·1	84·7	30	...	1·26	−1·07
Jhansi	29·654	NW	1	113·2	82·2	22	...	3·15	+1·12
Jacobabad	29·645	E	7	102·2	84·5	43	..	0·09	−0·81
Karachi	29·676	WSW	13	99·8	80·5	76	..	0·27	−1·57
Jeypore	29·67·	C	5	109·1	82·9	33	...	2·74	+0·18
Ajmere	29·674	W	12	107·4	84·2	57	...	3·23	−0·21
Deesa	29·712	SW	15	106·4	77·5	67	...	1·51	+0·79
Ahmedabad	29·713	SW	6	106·8	86·1	63	...	0·92	...
Bhuj	29·716	WSW	23	98·0	77·9	70	...	2·31	+1·64
Rajkot	29·734	WSW	15	107·4	76·7	68	..	1·80	+1·4
Ghadechi	29·757	NW	15	105·6	77·3	66	...	0·0	...
Veraval	29·751	W	11	85·6	80·2	78	...	3·70	...
Neemuch	29·717	WSW	15	104·9	80·1	49	..	2·12	+0·51
Indore	29·724	NW	5	103·6	79·6	45	...	1·17	−0·17
Saugor	29·685	WNW	8	106·3	81·1	36	...	3·21	−0·24
Jubbulpore	29·670	NW	6	109·0	87·1	26	...	4·09	+0·83
Hoshangabad	29·710	Calm	4	103·0	81·6	31	..	1·53	−0·34
Khandwa	29·717	WNW	9	108·2	85·1	36	..	1·19	−0·52
Raipur	29·644	SSW	10	107·5	86·4	26	...	5·09	+1·75
Nagpur	29·6·9	WNW	10	111·7	81·1	33	..	2·23	−1·26
Amraoti	29·701	WNW	7	105·8	79·8	29	...	4·08	+1·24
Akola	29·703	NW	8	106·7	82·7	26	...	1·35	−1·72
Surat	29·753	S	7	96·7	77·6	62	...	0·79	+0·79
Malegaon	29·717	NNW	9	106·3	79·1	67	..	0·49	−1·25
Bombay	29·76	N	7	91·8	81·8	75	...	0·54	−0·57
Poona	29·745	W	10	102·0	71·4	34	...	1·42	−1·35
Ahmednagar	29·719	N	10	98·8	70·9	49	...	2·37	...
Aurangabad	29·731	SSW	4	102·0	76·2	25	...	0·55	..
Sholapur	29·716	N	7	99·7	78·0	29	...	6·90	+3·43
Ratnagiri	29·751	NW	.	92·4	81·3	75	...	0·24	−0·90
Belgaum	29·740	Calm.	14	89·2	70·7	65	0·28	4·73	−1·27
Goa	29·772	N	13	88·0	82·4	84	...	1·06	...
Karwar	29·769	NW	7	93·3	80·5	74	...	0·48	−4·01
Mangalore	29·783	ESE	2	89·2	80·9	85	...	5·48	−3·24
Calicut	29·786	E	6	85·8	79·	82	...	24·52	−8·9·
Cochin	29·788	NE	4	87·8	79·1	83	0·01	24·33	−1·48
Bangalore	29·766	SSW	6	90·3	71·8	72	..	3·20	−0·50
Secunderabad	29·700	E	7	104·8	81·7	51	...	2·38	−1·99
Masulipatam	29·742	SSE	6	96·7	83·0	78	...	12·84	+2·93
Bellary	29·730	W	4	103·2	78·8	33	...	2·83	−1·73
Cuddapah	29·715	W	6	107·3	86·0	50	...	5·88	−1·69
Madras	29·751	S	10	94·5	81·5	67	...	51·25	+28·72
Coimbatore	29·778	SW	2	94·9	75·3	77	..	10·35	+0·45
Trichinopoly	29·762	SW	4	102·0	81·7	68	...	22·37	+8·73
Negapatam	29·762	SW	10	98·6	81·4	60	..	47·75	+14·79
Colombo	29·828	S	11	91·0	77·5	93	0·37	54·09	+1·52
Aden	29·77.	SE	16	95·8	84·3	77	...	0·23	−3·07

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk to rapid rise of pressure at Sirsa, Lahore and Jacobabad, a brisk fall at Malegaon Bombay, Aurangabad, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Belgaum, Bangalore and Bellary, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been strong at Deesa, Bhuj, Rajkot, Ghadechi and Neemuch, and moderate to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 15 miles an hour at Deesa and Bhuj, and 14 at Bellary. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal at Jhansi, and the minimum similarly so in Rajputana and at Jubbulpore. The highest temperature in the shade was 113° at Allahabad, and the lowest 71° at Ahmednagar and Belgaum. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Ceylon, on the Malbar Coast and at Belgaum, Bombay, Veraval, Bhuj, Delhi, Sirsa, Masulipatam and Trichinopoly. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Belgaum and Colombo. The general weather conditions are slightly favourable for local rain in Ceylon, on the Malabar Coast, and at and about Belgaum.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 25.

Tuesday :—Pressure has increased rapidly in Upper Sind and South Punjab and the hot-weather depression covering that area yesterday has temporarily filled up. These changes are probably the result of the occurrence of a numerous duststorms, thunderstorms and hailstorms in South-East Punjab, adjacent districts of the North-West Provinces and the adjacent hills. Dehra, Bareilly, Chakrata, Umballa and Simla were visited by heavy hailstorms yesterday. Pressure changes are again irregular in North East India, but the pressure to-day is lowest in the eastern districts of the North-West Provinces and Bihar. Thunderstorms gave light to heavy showers in Burma, Bengal and Assam, Yomethin reports four inches, Dhubri two and Rangoon one. Unsettled weather has caused general reduction of temperature, the greatest being yesterday in the Central and the North-West Provinces. Temperature variations for the past twenty-four hours is small everywhere except Rajputana, where the temperature yesterday averaged five degrees above normal. There was practically no rain yesterday in Malabar and the weather was generally fine in Southern India. Seychelles reports steady but weaker south-east trades at present than usual.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 25th May, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ... inches	29·778
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	86·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·2
Dew Point	76·9
Relative humidity of Air	77·2
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)	1·5
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day) ... degrees	91·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m)	82·0
General Directions of wind*	SW, WNW, NW
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... mies	195

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

ASCENSION OF OUR LORD.—THURSDAY, MAY 27.

6 45 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral).—Hymns 144, 315 and 301.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 147 and 300.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

(Near School of Art.)

ASCENSION DAY.—THURSDAY, MAY 27.

Incumbent.—Rev. C Gilder.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)

VIGILL OF ASCENSION.—WEDNESDAY, MAY 26.

6-30 p.m.—Evensong.

ASCENSION.—THURSDAY, MAY 27.

7-30 a.m.—Celebration of Holy Communion.
8-15 a.m.—Matins.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

ASCENSION DAY.—THURSDAY, MAY 27.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 217 and 218.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

ASCENSION DAY.

7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Sung).

ASCENSION EVE.

8 p.m.—Evensong and Procession.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. CLEAVER'S TEREBENE SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing scent in the world.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot. 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF CHINA AND JAPAN WARE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Abdool Rehman Street, opposite the Crawford Markets, the stock-in-trade of Moosa Hassan closing his business, consisting of Japanese flower vases, Japanese beads, door curtains, toys, lanterns, umbrella stands, wall and table ornaments, tea and coffee set, &c., &c.

The above is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Tents, near Esplanade Bandstand teak and blackwood household furniture, glass and crockeryware, table and hanging lamps, carpets, pictures, a fine fox-hound dog and some fox-terrier dogs, the property of A. KING, Esq.

The property will be on view from to-morrow.

On SATURDAY the 29th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods :—

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria in very good order.

1 grey Persian horse, 14-1 1-4, 7 years old, very fast, goes in saddle, believed sound.

1 second-hand glass fronted brougham.

1 country-bred pony, 13-3, 5 years, goes well in harness and saddle.

The property of Captain W. G. HATHERALL.—

1 stud-bred, brown waler, 15 hands, aged, quiet to ride or drive, perfectly sound, nor sick or sorry, and a set of black harness.

1 handsome strong-built dog-cart, in very good order.

AUCTION SALE of Arab Horses and Ponies, at Mr. Ahmed Mahomed Misari's Stables, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place :—

25 Arab horses and ponies, the property of different native dealers.

The horses are now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, Waste Paper, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder :—

On MONDAY, the 31st inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place :—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grains, and cotton sweepings, etc.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 6th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, glass and crockery-ware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, Persian and Brussels' carpets pictures, one handsome strong-built victoria, one handsome strong-built dog-cart, one powerful bay horse, pigeons, pigs, &c., the property of W. H. GRIBBIN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 25th May, 1897.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY ON THE RIPON ROAD.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Khoja Shurifbhoy Thavurbhoy, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Shaik Abdoola Kadur Rasiwalla, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of fazunderee ground, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the Ripon Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 8 katties each of 300 square feet, and assessed by the Municipality, under E. Ward No. 3367 (4) and Street No. 154, and bounded on the east by the fazandari ground, on the west by the property of Esoobkhan Fatehkhan, on the north by the fazundaree passage, and on the south by the halalkhore passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Hope Hall," opposite Mazagon Station, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware and crockery, one square rosewood piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne in good order and tune, English-built four-wheeled dog-cart in good order, rubber-tyred bicycle wheel dog-cart, bay galloway, English harness, Singer's hand sewing machine, aviary with birds, ladies' pneumatic safety bicycle, nearly new, oil-paintings, table ornaments, windproof table and hanging lamps, fancy cane sofas and chairs, a collection of choice garden plants, etc., the property of J. F. FLEWKER, Esq., proceeding home.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF 362 PACKAGES VERAWAL AND SHAHAPORE COTTON.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Apollo Press Godown at Colaba, by order of Amersey Damodar, and on account and at the risk of Memon Dada Hajee Ebram Mahomed of Verawal—

298 bufflas 61 docras	Verawal and Shahapore cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Colaba Causeway, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. J. C. Stewart, the stock-in-trade of Messrs. J. C. Stewart and Co., tailors, consisting of pieces of tweed, flannel, serge and other cloth, ready-made coats, trousers and suits, collars, neckties and scarves, buttons, glass-door cupboards, chairs, writing desk, counter, &c.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge, Bandora Hill, Bandora, opposite St. Mary's Church, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Roberts and others, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany square solid iron-framed pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, windproof lamps, table ornaments, etc., the property of A. J. GARRETT, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF ONE CASE GRENADINES.

On MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of NATHURAM SHIVNARAYEN, Amritsar.

D 2640—1 case 21 pieces 50-51" 757 1-3 yards silk flowered and spotted grenadines.

SALE OF 7 CASES COTTON PRINTS.

On MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. *will sell by Public Auction* at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. BEJNATH RAMNATH.

F C W 55919 —1 case double bordered cotton prints.
56114-15—2 cases double bordered cotton prints.
56116-17—2 cases double bordered cotton prints.
56244-45—2 cases double bordered cotton prints.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, IRON SAFE, SILVERWARE, GOLD DIAMOND AND PEARL JEWELLERY, WEARING APPAREL, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., the effects of the late Vassonjee Purshotum, consisting of blackwood and teakwood furniture, English iron safe on stand, pictures, globe lamps, cotton, woollen and silk clothes, silver utensils, gold half hunting and hunting watches by Dent and John Jones, gold watch-guards, diamond and emerald rings, pearls, &c.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co

Bombay, 26th May, 1897.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of old and Serviceable Materials and Stores at the G. I. P. Railway Stores, Parel.

On FRIDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores, Parel :—

A quantity of old and unserviceable materials and stores consisting of packing cases, wooden crates, casks, kegs, hoops, zinc lining, rubber and leather cuttings, old telegraph wire, kerosine tins, iron drums, paint cans, old files, broken glass, sluice valve, iron scrap, lamps, weighing machines, chimneys, solid lenses, bevelled edge glasses, oleographs, old furniture, India rubber suction pipes, iron tanks, horse-hair clothing, cloth cuttings, old books, billiard balls, brass burners, gearing for launch, reading and side lamps, iron safe, glass globes, bottom glass, screw jacks, hooks, shelling irs, hammers, saw sets, ventilators for roof lamps, gimlets, signal fittings, wheel, socket, cast iron, &c., &c.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 26th May, 1897.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., at P. W. Storeyard, next to the Mahim Fort, a lot of empty kerosine oil boxes with tins, old teak rafters, and right of removing fruit of boker trees ; also right of removing mango, ambora and cajoo fruits, and champa flowers, of Sion Fort.

Also at Claremount Premises, Breulla Police Office, at 2 p.m., the right of removing mango fruits, and the right of cutting dried mango trees.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, splendid piano by Schiedmayer (nearly new), harmonium, cottage piano, violin, ebonized tapestry screen (Bombay Saw Mill), rich oil-painting Ralhule by Westlake, R. A., fancy door curtains, hall carpet, mattings, beautiful table ornaments and vases, glass porcelain and platedware, copper utensils, stylish victoria with patent wheels (nearly new and made to order), brougham, bicycle, serviceable horse (mare), birds, kerosine cooking stove with utensils, plants, &c., &c.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at "Storm Hall," next to the Bhandarwada Reservoir, (opposite to Sir J. J. bungalow) Mazagon, the whole of the above handsome suits of drawing, dining and bedroom furniture, &c., &c., the property of JOHN HEWSON, Esq., C.E.

Catalogues have been published.

Property on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 26th May, 1897.

THE LONGEST REIGN
IN
ENGLISH HISTORY.

NOW APPEARING WEEKLY
A SERIES OF SPECIAL ARTICLES
BY GIFTED WRITERS.

THIRD ARTICLE WILL APPEAR
In the "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
OF FRIDAY, MAY 28.

ALREADY PUBLISHED.

"HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN": (HER LIFE STORY RE-TOLD).	by G. Barnett Smith, Author of "Life and Times of Queen Victoria."
"THE HOME LIFE OF TO-DAY OF H. M. QUEEN VICTORIA."	by Mary A. Dickens, Grand-daughter of Charles Dickens.

FUTURE PROGRAMME.

THE QUEEN'S PRIME MINISTERS.	by G. Barnett Smith, Author of "Prime Ministers of Queen Victoria."
SOCIAL CHANGES OF THE QUEEN'S REIGN, PART I.	by John Ashton, Author of "Dawn of the XIXth Century in England."
SOCIAL CHANGES OF THE QUEEN'S REIGN, PART II.	by John Ashton, Author of "Social Life of the Reign of Queen Anne."
THE LABOURING CLASSES IN 1837 AND 1897 : A CONTRAST.	by John A. Hobson, M.A., Author of "The Problem of the Unemployed," &c.
BRITISH BATTLES IN HER MAJESTY'S REIGN.	by Archibald Forbes, Author of "Barracks, Bivouacs, and Battles," "Memoirs, and Studies of Peace and War."
MONETARY PROGRESS DURING THE VICTORIAN ERA.	by M. de P. Webb, Author of "The Great Power," "The Money of the Future."

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
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Viceroy and Governor-General of India ;
H. E. Sir G. S. WHITE,
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Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

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PATTISON'S WELL-KNOWN GORDON WHISKY AT Rs. 32 PER DOZEN.

SUPERIOR TEAS
FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB,
CHAHPORE TEA GARDENS.

		Rs.	a.
SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE ......Nett per lb.		1	0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I	,,	0	15
Do. No. II	,,	0	14
Do. No. III	,,	0	12
PEOPLE'S MIXTURE	,,	0	12
PEKOE DUST	,,	0	10
PEKOE SOUCHONG	,,	0	8

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Carbolic Powder 15 per cent. Rs. 10 per cwt.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 25.

A DECLINE of 1-16 per cent. brought the price of Consols in London yesterday to 113 9-16. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 118¼, but Rupee Securities were 1-16 per cent. higher at £61¾; French rentes were ¼ per cent. lower at 103¼, while Paris Exchange on London remained at 25·10½ fcs. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India was unaltered at 1s. 2 1-16d. Bar silver was 1-16d. less in value at 27 9-16d. per oz. ; and in New York 60 cents was still quoted, and demand Exchange on London was ¼ cent lower at 4·87 dollars. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was 1 per cent., and on Indian Bank Bills at 6 months' sight 1¼ per cent. Extra allotments of Indian Council Bills were made in London yesterday, amounting to Rs. 10,000 on Bombay, and 5 lakhs on Calcutta, both at 1s. 2 13-32d.

For Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed 41s. per 416 lbs. was quoted, May-June shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market quiet ; for Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed, 39 3-4s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to the same ports, sellers via the Canal ; Rapeseed, Brown, 37s. per 416 lbs., May-June shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market quiet ; and Linseed, 34s. per 416 lbs., May-June shipment, to Havre, business done via the Canal.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier in tone last evening, Surats quiet, Arrivals easier. The day's Sales amounted to 8,000 bales, inclusive of 100 Surats ; Imports, *nil*. Spot prices were unchanged all round ; but American Arrivals were 3-64d. lower in all positions, extreme quotations being 3 63-64d. for May delivery, and 3 25-32d. for September October. The Manchester market closed quiet.

In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands declined 1-16 cent. to 7 11-16 cents per lb., with August and December Futures also less by 3 points each, at 7·13 cents and 6·71 cents per lb., respectively. The Receipts at the U.-S. Ports were 4,000 bales, the arrivals this season to date comparing as follows with those of the two previous years :—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Monday's Receipts.........	4,000	1,900	5,000
Two days' do	7,000	4,300	7,900
Since 1st September	6,501,000	5,072,300	7,797,000

Locally, there has to-day been a very quiet feeling, shippers being almost entirely out of the market for ready Cotton. In new stuff a small quantity of Broach for March has been done at Rs. 215. Quotations for Bengal descriptions are reduced Rs. 2, and for Bhownugger Re. 1, other descriptions remaining unaltered. Mills are taking only a very little. The settlement rate for "Good" Bhownugger has been fixed at Rs. 176.

WHEAT AND SEEDS remain very quiet and without change.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	10,944 bales.
Wheat	8,205 cwts.
Linseed	8,207 ,,
Rapeseed	33,238 ,,
Gingellyseed	2,835 ,,
Poppyseed	11,923 ,,
Castorseed	9,703 ,,
Rice	622 ,,

FREIGHTS.—The market is quiet with only a retail business doing.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office...Dec.	Rs.	2,54,314
,, ,, Branches......Dec.	,,	43,247
Other ,, ...Dec.	,,	14,79,922
Government Securities ....Dec.	,,	97,358
Other authorised ,, ...		Unchanged.
Loans ....Dec.	,,	23,81,973
Bills Discounted and Purchased......Dec.	,,	3,23,830
Balances with other Banks..........Dec.	,,	1,18,004
Cash..........Inc.	,,	12,47,973

As disclosed by the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued to-day for yesterday, when the Bank was closed for the holiday, the Cash Balance showed the material increase of nearly 12½ lakhs, at some 93¾ lakhs, going against a decrease of about 16¼ lakhs in the preceding week, at 81¼ lakhs. The chief item contributing to the augmented balance was Loans, in which there was an addition of 23¾ lakhs, and in Bills Discounted and Purchased one of 3 lakhs, with another of one lakh in Balances with other Banks ; while, on the other hand, from Public Deposits at the Head Office and the Branches there were withdrawals to the extent of 2½ lakhs and ½ lakh, respectively, and in Private Deposits a falling off of 14¾ lakhs. Government Securities decreased by close upon 1 lakh.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened quiet but steady this morning at 1s. 2 11-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2½d. for three months' sight Credits. A fair amount of Bank Paper was taken during the day at 1s. 2 3-8d. but Merchants' Bills were scarce, and the market closed fairly steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand.........	1s. 2 3-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 3-8d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 13-32d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 2 1-2d.	,,
Francs do.	1·52	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet, with opening rates for 3½ per Cents given at 103 15-16 for Money and 104 for Account, from which they declined 1-16 per cent. in the latter position, being quoted at closing at 103 15-16 for both Money and Account, with 97½ for Threes.

SHARES.—The market has been closed to-day owing to the death of a philanthropic Parsee lady.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 22nd May compared with the Statement of 15th May, 1897 :—

LIABILITIES.	May 15. Rs.	May 22. Rs.
Capital.........	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	62,00,000	62,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	54,13,541	50,59,227
Do. do. at Branches	41,04,382	40,58,145
Other Deposits	2,76,02,759	2,61,22,837
Post Bills	5,180	13,646
Credits, undrawn	14,27,546	13,93,849
Rs....	5,46,50,403	5,28,50,601
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.........	1,19,63,251	1,18,64,601
Other authorised Securities	39,89,807	39,89,807
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	81,77,397	73,51,018
Loans do. do. do.	1,16,33,833	91,51,853
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,02,81,373	1,09,37,549
Dead Stock	4,12,691	4,12,619
Stamps and Stationery.........	22,161	22,915
Bullion	......	......
Balances with other Banks	1,63,300	17,675
Cash	81,22,570	97,70,516
Rs...	5,46,50,498	5,28,50,601

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 25.

FROM GLASGOW.

Falkland s—4 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Imperialist s—20 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macneil s—1 hogshead sherrywine, Phipson and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Caledonia s—1 pipe wine, Phipson and Co ; 6 cases wine, Croft Sody and Co ; 11 cases chemicals, Assoofally Mahomedally and Co.
Britannia s—4 cases stationary etc, Hussonally Abdoolally.
Thorndale s—1 cask brandy, James Connell ; 1,000 drums chemicals, Leopold and Co.
Bangalore s—1 hogshead rectified spirit, Edulleo Bezonjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Caledonia s—21 bales straw boards, Hussonally Abdoolally.

FROM HAMBURG.

Scharlachberg s—20 drum rectified spirit, Vulubjee Bhica and Co.
Bangalore s—1 drum rectified spirit, F S Madon and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Archimede s—2 cases medicine, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasji.

FROM GENOA.

Archimede s—2 cases medicine, S L Saldana and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Marq Bacquehem s—30 cases stationary, Abdoolally Tyebally.
Imperatrix s—50 bales writing paper, A H Hyderally ; 10 bales writing paper Mahomedally Assajee ; 28 bales paper, Abdoolally Russoolbhoy.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT—MAY 24.

10 p.m.	83·8

TUESDAY—MAY 25.

6 a.m.	82·5
10 a.m.	86·3
2 p.m.	89·3
6 p.m.	87·8

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

GOA.

MARRIAGE.

SEQUEIRA—DE SOUZA.—April 21, at Moira Bardez, Goa, J. C. Sequeira, to Maria Conceicao De Souza.

POONA.

MARRIAGE.

VAKEEL—TOORKEY.—May 24, at Poona, Sorab N. Vakeel, of Ahmedabad (aged 31), to Bai Dhunbaiji daughter of the late Mr. Pestonji Rustomji Toorkey, Registrar of Trade at Aden (aged 21).

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

VERNON—GEFFERT.—May 22, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. F. N. Hill, Charles J. Vernon, Managing Director of the Farbenfabriken Bayer & Co., Ld., Bombay, to Maria Anna, second daughter of the late G. G. Geffert, of Hinganghat, Central Provinces, India, and of Memel, Prussia. No cards. (Indian and English papers please copy.)

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1897.

IT is about time that the Government should awake to the necessity of assuming "a more direct influence over the Niger Company, now that it is coming in contact with Foreign Powers"—that is to say, with French and German spheres of influence in West Africa. The Rhodes of Nigeria, Sir Thomas Taubman-Goldie, has for some time almost surpassed the Colossus himself in the energy with which he has been expanding the highly elastic bonds of African Empire. Last year closed with the engagement of nineteen Command Officers of Her Majesty's Army for employment on an expedition, the objects and reasons for which were religiously kept secret from curious neighbours who were proportionately suspicious and uneasy. A few months later another expedition on a still larger scale required twenty-nine British officers. Each expedition brought vast regions of malarious swamp under the control of the Company, to the unconcealed annoyance of our foreign competitors. The French set to work to organise mysterious expeditions of their own which naturally excited uneasiness in London. Then the unexpected happened. The ubiquitous adventurer, Samory, a sort of West African Hyder Ali, who without a charter has created a sphere of influence of his own, which has given great outrage to the French who were disposed to think that he was somehow acting in our interests and to their detriment, came into conflict with the Company's troops : whence it would appear that we have drifted into war with a potentate who has a well-drilled army of fifty thousand men, with weapons of precision. No wonder that Lord Salisbury has come to recognise the desirability of exercising a more direct control over the proceedings of the Company. The Royal Niger received a Royal charter on July 10, 1886, and it certainly has not let the grass grow under its feet in the eleven years that have since rolled by. It claims a territory over five hundred thousand square miles in extent. The population has never been counted. But it is variously estimated at twenty millions and forty millions. They are mostly Pagans, whom the Company's rule may have been instrumental in rescuing form the ever-advancing missionaries of Islam, Koran in hand, or at the head of adventurous slave raiders from the Mussulman interior. For the most part the territories of the Niger Company are the delta of the river, and by no means salubrious. But they yield abundance of palm oil, gum, rubber, hides, and palm kernels. Unhappily or happily there is no Rand ; there are no gold fields.

The Company have a coast line one hundred and twenty miles in length on the gulf of Guinea from the Forcadors to the Brass river, of which we have heard so much in connection with divers semi-naval expeditions. The eastern boundary extends from the Calabar river on the coast to a point on the River Benue on the north-east. Germany has secured the territory on the Upper Benue. The northern frontier runs with the southern frontier of the French Soudan, British, French and Germany touching the shores of Lake Chad. One of the most remarkable diplomatic successes of the Company was the treaty with the Emperor of Sokoto, who claimed to be the suzerain of well-nigh all the kinglets of the region. His Majesty found no difficulty in investing the Company with the full authority of sovereignty over all of them, and they in their turn entered into treaties. A similar achievement was nearly, or quite successful in the kingdom of Borgu, north of the former kingdom of Dahomey, now a French colony. The French also claimed rights over Borgu as being the French hinterland. They had a treaty to show, signed by the King, accepting a French protectorate. It appears that early in 1895 the French Captain Decœur started at the head of an expedition for Nikki, the capital of Borgu. Captain Lugard, whose name first became famous in connection with the conversion of the King of Uganda to Protestantism, started in all haste for Nikki after Captain Decœur had set out, and reached the capital before him. He negotiated a treaty accepting a British protectorate. Decœur arrived a few days later, and negotiated a treaty giving France the protectorate. Decœur maintained that Lugard had got the signature of the religious and not the political head of the State, and that it was therefore invalid. Lugard strenuously denied this, and maintained the validity of his treaty. The French Governor of Dahomey proceeded to Nikki, and obtained a certificate from the King repudiating the treaty with Lugard and confirming that of Decœur. Two expeditions were sent into Borgu from French territory to uphold the latter's treaty. A French gunboat patrolled the river and dispossessed an English post ; a step which M. Hanotaux repudiated, to the great indignation of the French Colonial Party. While the French were operating from Dahomey in the south, certain of their officers had made a sudden dash on Timbuctoo, and annexed it. It is the port of a large city a few miles distant, the seat of an empire which ruled the whole Eastern Soudan for centuries. This completed the occupation of the French-Soudan, through which flow the upper reaches of the mighty Niger. The region is fairly elevated, salubrious, and very fertile, being watered by the Niger, which, fed by great mountain ranges, expands into a succession of lakes. The sound of falling waters from the cataracts separating the lakes is heard for hundreds of miles. There are great possibilities in this well-watered, well-wooded, and healthy region, with a population of from 12,000,000 to 20,000,000, if it had a direct outlet to the sea.

The reaches of the Lower Niger are within the British sphere, and they do not give an outlet to the sea. The enormous bends of the Niger interpose distance of thousands of miles between the upper regions in possession of the French, and the sea coast. The shortest line is from St. Louis in Senegal to a tributary of the Niger, by which the main stream can be reached and the immense resources, mineral and agricultural, which it unquestionably possesses, utilised for commerce. General Faidherbe, who was Governor of Senegal for several years, discerned the necessity for a railway connecting a seaport with the nearest point of the Niger. A thousand miles of railway would accomplish this. The scheme was so grandiose and so costly that some years elapsed before it was seriously taken up by Government. But surveys were made, and it has been resolved to build the railway in sections : the first of which has been completed. Many hopes rest upon the opening up of the Upper Nile to French commerce by this great railway. It is doubtful, however, whether the carriage of produce over a railway a thousand miles in length can be effected at a cost which will enable the exporter to compete with similar produce from the Niger Company's territories, brought down by the many channels traversing the delta. Sir Thomas Taubman-Goldie does not fear French competition on that side. What he has been anxious to anticipate and prevent is the establishment of French posts on different points of the Lower Niger and its affluents. The number of treaties entered into by English and French explorers with Nigerine Chiefs, great and small, potentates who represent traditional claims, and others who, like Samory, have carved out Kingdoms for themselves, and mean to keep them if they can, would fill a thousand pigeon-holes. As the signatures consist of marks which the signatory might repudiate at pleasure, the difficulty of establishing the validity of these international instruments can easily be understood. The rivalry between English, French, and German explorers scarcely exceeds that of the champions of colonial expansion who are behind them in three of the chief centres of European civilization. M. Hanotaux has been sagacious enough to see the inconvenience of complicating questions in controversy between the French and English Governments in regard to Egypt and the Nile Valley, with endless squabbling over the priority of treaties with native Chiefs in obscure regions wrapt in the mists of the Niger. Lord Dufferin shared the French Foreign Minister's prudent desire to avoid any needless extension of the grounds of difference already on hand. The declaration of Lord Salisbury that the Government will for the future exercise more direct control over the politics of the Niger Company is evidently dictated by the same considerations.

THE steady decline in the plague mortality of the Presidency which occurred throughout the month of April was arrested in the first week of May by the severity of the outbreak in Cutch Mandvie. The deaths went up at a bound from 1,107 to no less than 2,054. But this upward movement was of brief duration. In the week ending on May 14 the mortality from plague dropped to 1,249, and during the seven days ending on the 21st instant the deaths registered were only 860, this being a lower number than at any time since the disease spread from Bombay to other cities and to the districts. This decrease of 389 is mainly accounted for by the welcome subsidence of the disease at Cutch Mandvie, where the deaths went down from 804 to an even five hundred. The remaining decrease of 85 is well distributed over the districts and cities where the plague still survives. In Bombay and Poona the death rate from all causes was considerably below normal, while at Karachi it was but slightly above the mean average. The reported deaths from plague at Poona declined to 15, and the combined plague mortality of the three cities was only 93, as compared with 147 in the preceding week, and with 223, and 317 in the weeks ending May 7 and April 30. The returns from the district are far more cheerful reading than they were a few weeks back, and it is gratifying to find that in no less than sixteen of the districts not a single indigenous death was recorded. In Surat, the disease has lost its epidemic character, but the decrease in deaths was as small as it could possibly be, the number being 20 as compared with 21. In the neighbouring district of Thana, where only a few weeks back the plague mortality was reckoned in four figures, only 43 deaths took place, the number being 12 less than last week. It is clear from the experience of these two districts, as well as of Bombay, that after the disease has lost its epidemic character the rate of decrease becomes much slower, and there is a tendency for the pestilence to linger on to a sufficient extent to keep itself in the public thought in some measure. Familiarity with danger, however, is apt to lead to carelessness in regard to it. The tendency to settle down to an acceptance of the view that the pestilence will not be fully stamped out for many months to come and to take this as a matter of course should be resisted, and the fight against an enemy whose continuance in our midst would be most inimical to our commercial welfare must be strenuously maintained until complete victory is secured. The battle is one in which there must be no armistice, and no terms of peace. What is more, when the enemy is driven away we must so strengthen and increase sanitary precautions as to render as remote as possible the chance of the fortress again being taken. In Kolaba the diminution was greater than in Surat and Thana. The total of indigenous fatal cases was 38, as compared with 94 and 217 in the two preceding weeks. It is gratifying to find that outside of Mandvie there were only four deaths in Cutch, a fact which indicates that His Highness the Rao and his advisers have taken adequate precautions against the dissemination of the disease by the runaways from the Kathiawar Port. In other parts of Kathiawar the pestilence has been brought down to the point of extinction, but in the State of Baroda the figures do not reveal any improvement as compared with the previous week. The Karachi and Hyderabad Districts of Sind are now nearly free, but in the Shikarpur collectorate there are signs of recrudescence, let us hope of only a very temporary character. The indigenous deaths numbered 63 as compared with 16 in the previous week and 77 in the first week in May. It seems, however, that some of the deaths enumerated last week occurred in out-of-the-way village places at an earlier date and were not then reported. The death roll for the week includes two European children who died at Karachi. There have been in all from the first outbreak 19 deaths from plague amongst Europeans, sixteen of these occurring in Bombay and the remainder in Karachi.

THE rage for Parliamentary inquiries is spreading. Several Deputies of the extreme Left of the Vienna Reichsrath are collecting signatures to a resolution demanding that the Government should submit to the Reichsrath all the official documents having reference to the mysterious death of the Archduke Rudolph. It is believed that at the time of the Meyerling tragedy high officials tampered with the truth in their depositions. The extreme Left will demand a Parliamentary inquiry. It is unquestionable that the real facts of the deplorable tragedy attending the death of the Crown Prince of Austria were never disclosed. The official account supplied to the Press studiously substituted a version that carefully abstained from the mention of circumstances which it would have been inexpressibly painful to have the subject of general gossip. The extreme Left evidently think that a sufficient interval has now elapsed to allow time, the great healer, to assuage private sorrow, and to permit the truth to become known. It may be hoped, however, that the better feeling of the Reichsrath and the loyalty of all who know how much depends on the maintenance unimpaired of the prestige of the Imperial House will set their faces against the re-opening of old wounds and refuse to allow the lid to be wrenched off the coffin of the hapless Prince who was laid in his tomb amidst the regrets of a whole people.

WHEN two monarchs can between them set eight million soldiers in the field, how passionately they come to love peace ! When the return visit was paid in the first week of May by the Emperor Francis Joseph to the Czar Nicholas II. at St. Petersburg, in the official organ, the *Journal of St. Petersburg*, is read the following communication :—"The great wisdom and the ardent love of peace which distinguish the Emperor Francis Joseph have earned him the gratitude and the devotion of his people. Russia, no less than the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, attaches the greatest value to the maintenance of a general peace. She will thoroughly sympathise with the sincere expressions of welcome and the enthusiastic reception which his Majesty will receive at St. Petersburg." These sentiments do credit to both host and guest, and we must hope that great results will spring from so excellent an understanding. The *Memorial Diplomatique* reminds Europe that France, too, works with all her might for the preservation of peace, and that she would be particularly happy if, in consequence of the interview of the two Emperors, the telegrams between St. Petersburg and Vienna, which hitherto have stopped at Berlin, should henceforth escape being visé'd by William II. before arriving at their destination.

HIS Excellency the Governor of Bombay will arrive from Poona at the Victoria Terminus, Bombay, at 8-45 a.m. (Railway time) on the 4th June, and will leave Bombay for Ganeshkhind from the Victoria Terminus by the 8 a.m. train (Railway time) on the 7th idem. His Excellency's arrival and departure will be private. Two salutes of 17 guns each will be fired from the Saluting Battery on the 4th and 7th June to announce the arrival and departure of his Excellency.

RULES issued some time back prescribe that Government Inspectors appointed under section 4 (1) of the Indian Railways Act IX. of 1890, shall report by telegraph to the Government of India all accidents which occur in the course of working a railway which are of the nature described under rule 2 of those rules. Experience has shown that a large number of the reports so received refer to minor collisions and derailments, personal injuries received during shunting operations, accidents not directly due to defects in train working, such as trespassers run over and persons falling from, or jumping out of, trains and other occurrences of similarly small administrative importance. The immediate report of such accidents serves no useful end, and it has accordingly been decided that their report by telegraph to the Government of India may be discontinued.

FOR the Diamond Jubilee ceremonials the Queen's servants are to have completely new uniforms. These uniforms are most costly, being in scarlet and gold. All the extra servants engaged for the month for the Queen's service are to have new uniforms also, including the men who will wait upon the Colonial Premiers.

ACCORDING to the Vienna papers, the domestic arrangements of the Imperial household of Austria have recently been subjected to reforms of the most radical nature. Hitherto, it is stated, the waste and mismanagement have been gigantic. Now, however, many ancient usages—some of them dating from the time of Maria Theresa—have disappeared for ever. Formerly the servants enjoyed many perquisites, which amounted to a very considerable sum during the year. There were "Deputation," or allowances of wood, wine, or venison. Each domestic, too, used to receive two large wax candles daily in summer, and three in winter. In future the "Deputation" will be abolished, and there will be a rigorously fixed weekly allowance of candles, which will not err on the side of extravagance.

FRAU MATERNA, the distinguished Wagnerian vocalist, who after a quarter of a century's service, quitted the company of the Vienna Opera House three years ago, has just taken her farewell of public life. Since 1894 she has devoted herself mainly to teaching and concert singing, but at a banquet given last week in Vienna she announced her retirement, and at the same time read to those who were present several letters in which Wagner expressed his admiration of her creation of the part of Brunnhilde at Bayreuth in 1876. Frau Materna, who in July will attain the age of fifty years, is the daughter of a schoolmaster. She sang as a girl at a church in Graz, where also she married the actor, Carl Freidrich. She made her operatic debut in a comparatively humble capacity, but in 1869 she became prima donna at the Imperial Opera, Vienna, retaining that position until her stage retirement in 1894. She sang here at the Albert Hall under Wagner twenty years ago, and has frequently appeared in America, where she amassed a considerable fortune.

IN the opinion of the Service members of the House of Commons the proposals of the Marquis of Lansdowne for the increase of the Guards and the levelling up of the linked battalions of the line regiments, so as to keep nearly as many battalions at home as are sent abroad, have not worked at all well. At a meeting of the Service Committee it was stated that, as a result of the announcement that a Guards battalion was to go to Gibraltar, recruiting for the Household troops has already fallen off : and as to the raising of the home strength of the linked battalions, the system had already broken down over the South Africa emergency. The disproportion in the number of battalions at home and abroad was, indeed, greater than when Lord Lansdowne proposed his reforms ; and this, with the recruiting difficulty, was so seriously regarded that it was determined to call the attention of the Government to them. Another question in which the Service members were concerned was the continued want of opportunity to carry out manœuvres on a large scale. The opinion was expressed that if the Government had so much time on their hands as to promise a three weeks' adjournment at Whitsuntide, they might set aside some of the time to pass the Manœuvres Bill of last session. It was agreed that a suggestion to this effect should be made in the House.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE TURKO-GRECIAN WAR.

GERMAN OBJECTIONS TO A COLLECTIVE NOTE.

LONDON, MAY 25.

It is stated that Germany objects to a Collective Note to the Porte, until Greece has consented to the counter proposals of the Powers.

MESSAGE FROM THE SULTAN TO THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

The Sultan has telegraphed to the Emperor William, thanking him for his advice, and stating that he hopes that it will show Turkey how to obtain recognition of the victor's rights.

CONSULAR JURISDICTION IN MADAGASCAR.

Advices from Paris state that Great Britain has surrendered her right to Consular jurisdiction in Madagascar.

THE ROYAL NIGER COMPANY.

In the House of Lords, yesterday, the Marquis of Salisbury, replying to Lord Stanmore, said he recognised that it was desirable for Government to have a more direct influence over the Royal Niger Company, now that the Company is coming in close contact with foreign Powers.

THE OFFICERS OF THE JUBILEE CONTINGENTS.

The officers of the Jubilee Contingents will be presented to the Prince of Wales at the next levée.

OBITUARY.

Colonel Edwards of Nyassaland died of backwater fever.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 24.

The Bombay mails of the 8th instant arrived at Brindisi, yesterday.

SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 25.

The Committee of the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition met last night, and fixed 16th August next for the opening this year, and August 9 as the last day for sending in pictures.

The Society's first prize has been raised to Rs. 200.

The Viceroy and Lady Elgin will give the usual prizes; and as numerous private individuals have also come forward handsomely, it has been possible to raise the value of many of the other prizes.

The conditions will appear shortly. They are much the same as those of last year.

THE RETURNING PILGRIMS.

REGULATIONS FOR ARRIVALS FROM THE HEDJAZ.

In view of the danger of importation of the disease with the returning pilgrims from the Hedjaz, the British Consul at Alexandria telegraphs :—"Regulations for arrivals from the Arabian and Red Sea ports contained in the Venice Convention of 1893 will be put in force from the 15th inst."

THE LATE COLONEL EDWARDS.

Colonel Edwards, whose death was announced by Reuter, is Lieutenant-Colonel Edwards of the 35th Sikhs, who distinguished himself in the Operations against the Slave-dealers in Central Africa. He was only thirty-three, but had already won two Brevets.

SIMLA RACES.

FIRST DAY.

The Simla races commenced to-day, and a large number of spectators turned out to witness the first day's racing, which came off under beautiful weather. The following were the results :—

POLO SCURRY.

Mr. Prendergast's Cameronian	1
Mr. Hewett's Lorna	2

Won by half-a-length.

TRIAL STAKES.

Captain Apthorp's Night Alarm	1
Captain Hoare's Eva	2
Captain Annesley's Midge	3

All three were well up.

ELYSIUM STAKES.

Captain Apthorp's Wanda, 9st	1
Mr Prendergast's Mizpah 8st 11lb	2
Mr Hesketh's Little Larry, 10st 1lb	3

Won easily.

KELLNER CUP.

Mr. Hewett's Lorna	1
Maharajah of Patiala's Miskin	2
Captain Gordon's Strongitharm	3

Lorna won as she liked.

CLUB STAKES.

Mr. Prendergast's Pepper	1
Captain Apthorp's Night Alarm	2
Major Aldworth's Little Chieftain	3

Won easily.

ELGIN PLATE.

Mr. Stock's Princess May	1
Dr. Cunningham's La Gigale	2

Won easily.

ANNANDALE STAKES.

Major Aldworth's Little Chieftain	dead heat.
Mr. Prendergast's Cameronian	

JAKKO STAKES.

Mr. Reynold's Jingle	1

Walk over.

THE SIXTY YEARS REIGN.

MEETING AT NASIK.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, MAY 25.

A large and influential meeting of Hindu and Mahomedan inhabitants was held here on Sunday last, in connection with the submission of the Diamond Jubilee address. Mr. G. P. Vaidya presided.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 24.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Calidonia, from Bombay, arrived here yesterday morning.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Idzumi Maru left Singapore for Hong Kong on 25th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 13-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	113 9-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118¾
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	61¾
Bar Silver	27 9-16

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 7.

THE ONCOMING OF GOLF.

To the many hundreds of thousands who take their pleasures by watching the summer and winter pastimes beloved of the masses—cricket and foot-ball—the game of golf very probably appears to be a very second-rate and ephemeral recreation, a something not easily grasped or understood, an intangible kind of a thing too much "in the clouds" to concern themselves about. Exactly the reverse, in all probability, are the opinions of the enthusiasts whose daily conversation smacks of bunkers, and tees, and caddies, and the rest of St. Andrew's jargon. The fortunate club men who have just holed out with an infinitessimal number of strokes—"strokes" is a term understandable of cricketers, billiard players, oarsmen, etc., and may here be permissible—would say at once that golf is the game to play, everything else out o' doors, paling into insignificance by comparison. Somewhere between the two extremes, as usual, we shall be more likely to find the truth. In my boyhood we heard little, if anything of the ancient game, but I am willing to confess that of recent years it has forced itself upon public notice in an unmistakeable manner, and I think it must be added deservedly so. It is pleasant to always find one's self on the side of that rare specimen of muscular Christianity, Charles Kingsley, when he chanted those robust lines of the 'Nor-easter, with the never-to-be-forgotten injunction: "Send us out to play!" Any game that tempts the politician or the statesman from the perpetual strife of party for a time—that takes the brain-weary author from his desk—that beguiles an hour at a time when the pressure of work seems almost overbearing—any sport or pastime that gives us the open air and sunshine, the fresh breezes, the green turf goes to make life sweeter and brighter. The worries of daily life disappear as if by magic. No need is there to tempt the appetite with dainty morsels of food, spiced and spoiled by artistic chefs—a tramp across the links and the sauce of hunger provides the appetite, and then who shall sniff at good honest beef and a flagon of ale! Golf is coming on by leaps and bounds, and I am delighted that it is so. The proposition is self-evident after the proceedings in the recent amateur championship, when all the veterans had to acknowledge the supremacy of two athletic youths practically unknown out of their own district a year ago. Messrs. Allan and Robb, who have just achieved such distinction on the links, prove incontestably the progress made. Golf is indeed a splendid game for those who cannot affect the ruder delights of cricket or any of the athletic games, and to hard working Parliamentarians like Mr. Balfour and Mr. Asquith it must afford infinite relief and pleasure. Mr. Chamberlain, we know, partakes of no exercise, but there is no knowing what effect a trial trip at golf would have. A match between the Right Honourable A. J. Balfour and J. Chamberlain and the Right Honourables W. V. Harcourt and H. H. Asquith would be quite one of the sporting events of the year. Frivolity apart, it is conceivable that no one can possibly suffer from participation in such a game. Let us rejoice that it is progressing so gloriously.

THE SAFETY OF CYCLE RACING.

Quite recently the racing path has been robbed of one of its brightest ornaments by a fatal accident, the unfortunate victim being A. W. Harris, a rider particularly well-known and respected in the cycling world. Full details have already been published for the information of all concerned; these need not be repeated here. I should like, however, to say a few words as to the safety of cycle racing on properly-constructed tracks as compared with other outdoor sports. In every phase of sport in which strength, activity, lissomeness, keenness of perception, and calm judgment are called into operation, there is bound to be some risk. There are other risks in everyday life which call for neither of the attributes enumerated—the fast train, the tramcar, the hansome cab, all present a certain modicum of danger. But there is no sport I know of that can show a smaller percentage of fatalities than cycle racing. Here I may remark, parenthetically, that the introduction of motor-controlled machines on the racing track will, in all probability, lead to dire results. The horseless carriage in its proper sphere may be a most obliging, and even agreeable invention, but turned loose amongst the cycle races I can conceive of no greater abomination. This by the way. For a good many years I have followed with more or less keenness the doings of our crack riders, and I can only call to mind some two or three fatal accidents on the track. In England, in America, in Australia, and on the Continent some thousands of trained men are competing almost continually, and yet how seldom one hears of a fatal accident. One of France's greatest cyclists, a man who had won no end of big prizes, met his death a year or two ago by being thrown from a horse, and instances of this kind might be multiplied indefinitely. We have all read of the naval celebrity who had been round the world several times meeting his death by inadvertently treading on a lady's dress in going downstairs to dinner. The incident is by no means singular. Now and again, when a bright young life is cut short at our pastimes, some of the unthinking and inexperienced deem it a duty to read us a stern lesson on the dangers of the field or the river as the case may be. It is a matter for congratulation that we have been spared these sermons over the recent sad accident. Harris, although quite a young man, had achieved very considerable fame on the path, and would probably have occupied a still more important niche in the temple of fame, but for the invasion of the American cracks a few years ago. He made the pluckiest possible attempt to sustain England's reputation against Walter Sanger in 1893, but the Yankee was just a little too good for him. To his everlasting credit be it said that no sooner had the competitors at the memorable meeting at Herne Hill passed the tape and dismounted from their machines than Harris was the first to grasp him by the hand and congratulate him. This was done, too, with an engaging boyish frankness—Harris was only nineteen then—that went to the heart of every individual present and the crowd cheered and cheered again. As a matter of history, perhaps it may be added that the Leicester rider had peviously beaten the American at a mile in a race for the Auditors' Cup at a London county gathering, so that the English boy at least shared the honours. When only seventeen years of age Harris won the five miles championship at Bristol, a feat probably unprecedented on the score of youth. Some day I may return to the doings of the ill-fated Midland rider, for I witnessed many of his most notable races and knew something of his characteristics.

AN ANECDOTE OF THE CHARTISTS.

Departing for the moment from strictly sporting topics, I would like to retail a little anecdote I recently came across in which Dean Close, a name all Varsity men will always honour—figures conspicuously. It has reference to the peculiar methods adopted by the Chartists in furtherance of "The People's Charter." I quote the anecdote from the "Personal Recollections" of a racy writer, long since gone over to the majority—a worthy soul named Eliezer Edwards. Describing the state of affairs in 1838 my authority goes on: "There was evidently some central association at work, for a curious system of annoyance was simultaneously adopted. In all parts of the country the Chartists, in large and well-organised bodies went Sunday after Sunday, as soon as the door were opened, and took possession of all the seats in the churches, thus shutting out the regular congregations. I was present at a proceeding of this kind at Chetenham. I was staying at "The Fleece," and on a Saturday evening I was told by the landlord that if I wished to go to church the following morning I had better be early as the Chartists were expected there, and the hotel pew might be full. Dr. Close was then the rector, and was a very popular preacher. I had long wished to hear him, and accordingly went to the church with some other hotel guests. Soon after the bells had begun to chime, several hundred of men filed in and took possession of every vacant seat and space."

THE RECTOR'S QUID PRO QUO.

"The aisles were so occupied that no one could pass, and there were probably not thirty of the regular worshippers there. There was not a female in the church. The men were very quiet, orderly, and well-behaved, and joined in the responses in a proper manner. The prayers over, Mr. Close ascended the pulpit, and took for a text 1 Samuel, XII., 23: "God forbid that I should sin against the Lord in ceasing to pray for you; but I will teach you the good and the right way." The eloquent rector was quite equal to the occasion; he gave them a thoroughly good dressing, and his extempore sermon lasted for two hours and a-half! I watched, during the sermon, the impatient glances of some of the men; but they stayed the sermon out, and went away, hungrier certainly, if not wiser, than when they came." Conscious of trespassing upon extremely thin ice in introducing this characteristic little anecdote, I refrain from making any comment beyond venturing the remark that the same earnestness and zeal here shown by the young rector was certainly typical of his college days, and, moreover, marked the course he followed so wisely and well in later years at Carlisle.

LOOKING BACKWARDS.

There is very much in the delightful little book of "recollection" I have mentioned that I should like to print, but I cannot refrain from giving the author's delightfully breezy chat about his first glimpses of Royalty. With the air full of Diamond Jubilee preparations they may not be deemed out of place. Thus has Mr. Edwards written: "It was early summer, and I, a boy of fifteen, was one of a group of people who stood in front of a bookseller's shop at Guildford, reading a copy of a bulletin which had just arrived: 'His Majesty (George IV.) has passed a restless night; the symptoms have not abated., ... All at once the bell struck up a merry peal, and the Union Jack floated from the Upper Church tower. A crowd assembled round the White Heart, and a dozen post-horses, ready harnessed, stood waiting in the street. Presently there was a sound of hoofs and wheels, and three carriages dashed rapidly up the hill to the front of the hotel. The people waved their hats and shouted. The glass window of one of the carriages was let down, and a child's face and uncovered head appeared in the opening: it was the Princess Victoria, then eleven years old. A mass of golden curls; a fair round face, with the full apple-shaped cheeks peculiar to the Guelphs; a pair of bright blue eyes; an upper lip too short to cover the front teeth; a pleasant smile; and a graceful bending of the tiny figure as the carriage passed away, left favourable impressions of the future Queen. She had been summoned from the Isle of Wight to be near her uncle, at whose death, a few days after—amid a storm of thunder and lightning, such as had not been known since the night when Cromwell died—his brother, the Duke of Clarence was proclaimed King, and she became the Heir Presumptive to the Crown of England." Such is the delightful pen picture this rare old gentleman has left behind him. Further on he describes with graphic force how he next saw the Princess Victoria at Rochester at the time a perfect hurricane was raging, and how the firmness of Sir John Conroy, who acted as Equerry, prevented the Princess's life being placed in great peril by counselling a break in the journey rather than pass over Rochester Bridge. The last occasion upon which he saw her was after many years—the Princess had changed to Queen, the date being 1849. My letter this week cannot be closed more fittingly than by giving his last words on Royalty, written in the seventies: "I have never seen the Queen since. Her photographs, however, show me that, although she has twenty-seven grand-children, and has been Queen of England for more than forty years, she is still a comely matron, with every appearance of heath and vigour. Long may she remain so! Long may she continue to be, as now, the kindly, sympathetic, motherly head of a contented, loyal, and united people!" Such sentiments as these will touch a responsive chord in everyone of her subjects to-day.

THE MAHOMEDAN REJOICINGS AT TURKISH SUCCESSES.

A WELL-KNOWN Mahomedan citizen writes:—The resolution of the Bombay Musalman *jamats* to light up their mosques, places of devotion, and to some extent their houses, in honour of the glorious victories of their Khalifah, H. I. M. the Sultan of Turkey, over the Geeks, provides a noticeable object lesson for those English writers who wish to represent that the interest felt by the Indian Musalmans for the ruler of Turkey and the Guardian of "the two sacred temples" is, after all, not so keen as to excite much concern in the minds of the rulers of the faithful in India. The credit of first starting the proposal is due to Mr. Oomar Jamal, and some of his friends, who suggested that some of the chief mosques should be lighted up on Thursday evening next. Islam, however, in Bombay, as elsewhere, is nothing, if not radically republican in spirit. The heads of the *jamats* or *mutawallis*, notably those of Nizam Street, Gohgari Mohalla, Kazi Street, and others gathered in council, and came to the conclusion that they should at once show their fervour and their independence by forestalling the first proposers by lighting up their places of worship this (Thursday) evening. Most of the Mohallas have joined the Thursday resolution. These proceedings serve also to show that, as according to the words of the prophet (on whom be peace!), there is no priesthood in Islam, so there is nothing like what is termed "leadership" in Muslim society.

RIVAL DEMONSTRATIONS.

On the intiative of Messrs. Haji Sulleman Abdul Vahed and Haji Oomer Jamal, a meeting of influential and leading Mahomedan gentlemen was held last week, at the bungalow of Mr. Ludha Ebrahim, at Bellasis Road, when it was resolved to celebrate the victory of the Turks over the Greeks, by holding a feast in Muzaferabad, on Thursday next. It was also resolved to offer a prayer for long life to the Sultan and the continuance of his rule over the Turkish Empire. In pursuance of this resolution, invitations were issued by Mr. Oomer Jamal and others, cordially and respectfully inviting the Mahomedan public of Bombay to take part in the movement.

As a counterblast to this movement, a handbill was circulated by a certain class of Mahomedans of Kazi Meher's party, who were opposed to the Tank Bunder burial-ground, asking the Mahomedans to refrain from taking any part in the rejoicings to be celebrated at Muzaferabad, and requesting them to participate in the illuminations and festival which were held last evening. As a breach of the peace was anticipated, the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Gell, summoned Kazi Moorgay and others to the Central Police Office, and warned them to behave peaceably and not to create any unpleasant feeling. Meanwhile, Messrs. Oomer Jamal and Sulleman Abdul Vahed arrived at the Police office, and expressed their willingness to put off Thursday's festival and join the opposite party in their rejoicings, provided they also changed their day of festival. This they refused to do, and the meeting dispersed.

Some of the Mahomedan quarters in the city were last night decorated with flags and bannerets of various colours, while mottos bearing different inscriptions were displayed. Trees of tumbler *buttees* were planted in front of several Mahomedan houses. Some of the mosques in the city were illuminated, and *malood* prayers were offered in them. The Turkish Consul, with his staff, visited some of the mosques, and was decorated with flower wreaths at each of them.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE following is the list of passengers per s. s. Ganges, expected to arrive in Bombay, at 8 a.m., on Saturday, the 29th instant :—

Beatty, Mr C H B
Bull, Mr H H
Caulfield, Capt C F
Dawson, Mr W H
Dawkins, Major
Eyre, Mr W
Georges, Major
Greig, Mr F E
Henderson, Mr
Hilton, Mr H
Horner, Major
Icely, Capt
Jack, Mr C M
Malden, Miss
McCleod, Brig Genl D F C
Mears, Mr C
Mildmay, Mr H S John
Nelson, Capt
Nicholson, Capt
Queripel, Mr L
Reilly, Col Rawden
Spillane, Mr V B
Thompson, Lieut N G
Walmesley, Mr C
Weir, Mrs, child and infant
Winchester, Mr and Mrs C B

DEATH OF BAI MOTLIBAI WADIA, THE BENEVOLENT PARSEE LADY.

SCARCELY have the Native public of Bombay ceased to mourn the death of Mr. Nusserwanji Jehangir Wadia, who died three weeks since, than the demise is announced of his mother, Bai Motlibai, the well-known Parsee lady, who passed away quietly, on Tuesday morning, to the great sorrow of the whole community. Though the lady had been a confirmed invalid for the last three or four years, and her end was not altogether unexpected, her death will be received as a great shock. It deprives many a Parsee family of their benefactress, and the public at large of a generous supporter of charitable movements for the benefit of different societies. Though not strictly speaking universal, her charities were widespread and discreet, and were not exclusively confined to the Parsees. Though her physical strength had left her, she possessed full intellectual powers up to the last, and was quite conscious. She seldom travelled from her home in Parsee Bazaar Street, and it is said that she only once went on a railway journey. She was a lady of remarkable intellectual powers and shrewdness, possessing manly strength of will, but as she was of a most retiring nature, these qualities did not show themselves to the general public. A good mathematician, she had at her finger's end all the facts connected with her innumerable properties and the enormous income derived therefrom. This wealth has been accumulating year by year, her personal expenses being quite small in proportion to her means. By her economy conjoined to the judicious investment of her wealth, she was enabled to build up a huge fortune, and she was probably the wealthiest lady in the Parsee community.

Born in the year 1815, Bai Motlibai was in the eighty-second year of age at the time of her death. She has ever led a useful life, her career being most successful. She was orthodox in her views, and had a spotless character. Besides her public charities, her private benefactions were very large, and upon her depended the maintenance of several families. Bai Motlibai belonged to a distinguished family, which has identified itself with the advent and rise of the British power in Western India and the concomitant growth of the city of Bombay. Mr. Lowji Nusserwanji Wadia, the founder of the illustrious family, was born at Surat, in the year 1710, and he was employed in the East India Company's Dockyard as shipwright at that place. Lowji's descendants became so proficient in naval architecture in the Bombay Dockyard, that the Government of Bombay and the Court of Directors at Home passed, from time to time, commendatory resolutions and made suitable presents to the Parsee master-builders for their meritorious services. Sir Edward Hughes, the Vice-Admiral, presented the Wadia master-builders with a gold medal, bearing a suitable inscription on one side and a model of the "Superb" on the reverse, as a mark of his appreciation of the services rendered by them to the vessels of King William's Navy. The Bombay Government also gave them a substantial reward in the shape of a "jagir," in perpetuity in Salsette. Lowji's sons had built twenty-nine ships during their tenure of office, besides repairing many ships of his Majesty's squadron visiting Bombay. Lowji's grandsons, who had acquired greater proficiency in the art of ship-building, were entrusted by the Lords of the Admiralty with the building of men-of-war in India. Sir Thomas Trowbridge, who was then a member of the Board of Admiralty, and was intimately acquainted with the character and merits of Lowji's grandsons, having pledged his word that they would build not only frigates, but ships of the line to their perfect satisfaction without any European aid. The then Superintendent of Marine at Bombay, in reporting to the Government the execution of the orders of the Admiralty, said that "the masterly execution of these orders has nobly redeemed the pledge which that distinguished Admiral gave in England." During a period extending over a century and a-half, the descendants of Lowji built 335 vessels, including many men-of-war, besides repairing innumerable ships. But the fame of Lowji's descendants was not confined only to the ship-building line. Several of them, who did not follow the profession, distinguished themselves by their commercial enterprise, and the judicious and benevolent use to which they turned their wealth. Mr. Nusserwanjee, the father of the late Mr. Jehangirjee, was presented with the Order of the Legion of Honneur by Napoleon Bonaparte, for services rendered to the French Government. The late Mr. Jehangir Wadia, the father of Bai Motlibai, greatly extended his father's trade, and became broker to several European mercantile firms of the day, and was also agent to French vessels of trade and men-of-war which visited Bombay. His services in the latter capacity were highly appreciated by the French Government, who presented him with a gold medal, bearing the effigy of his Majesty King Louis Philippe, which is now in possession of Bai Motlibai's family.

Such is in short the family history of Bai Motlibai, who when still a child was married to her cousin, the late Mr. Manockji, the only son of Mr. Nowroji Nusserwanji Wadia. By this marriage she had male issues, Mr. Nowroji Wadia, the eldest son now surviving, and Mr. Nusserwanji, who died only a few days back. Her matrimonial happiness was shortlived, for at the age of 21 she lost her beloved husband, to whom she was most devoted and faithful. She passed her widowhood in strict seclusion, seldom crossing the threshold of her ancestral residence in the Parsee Bazaar Street. After the death of her husband, she gave birth to a child, who was adopted by her father, who had no male issue. She took direct control of the business affairs of her husband and father. When Motlibai's uncle and father-in-law died, he entrusted the care of his son to her father, and they both carried on business in partnership. Her father died at the age of 56, and since his demise the entire burden of business fell on her. She discharged these duties in a most able and shrewd manner, and increased the ancestral wealth to gigantic proportions. Her star was always in the ascendant, and the goddess of fortune often seemed to smile upon her. For example, the plot of land at Ripon Road, which was mortgaged to her for Rs. 1,500, and which she eventually bought in at an auction sale for Rs. 1,500, as the mortgagor failed to repay the loan, fetched her seven lakhs of rupees a couple of years ago, when it was purchased by the Bombay Municipality. This was one of the many good strokes of fortune which she met with. When her sons came of age, she entrusted some business to them, but she kept the sole control in her own hands, and strictly supervised every business detail persenally. She daily kept herself informed of her out goings and in-comings She was charitably disposed and was encouraged in this in early life by her venerable mother. Her life was noble, exemplary, and regular. She travelled by railway only once, and that was two years back when she went to Udwada to witness the laying of the foundation-stone of the new building for the ancient fire-temple there.

Bai Motlibai and her two sons gave away large sums in charity. They gave money and land of the aggregate value of about Rs. 400,000 for the construction of an obstetric hospital with which Bai Motlibai's name has been connected, and they also presented Rs. 33,000 in cash and a piece of land, of the value of about Rs. 50,000, belonging to them at Parel to the Jamsetjee Petit Parsee Orphanage. It was proposed by the Government of Lord Reay to confer upon her the title of C. E. in recognition of her various charities, but she waived her right in favour of her eldest son, Mr. Nusserwanji, who consequently received the title of C.I.E. They devoted about a lakh and a-quarter towards the renewal of the Parsee fire-temple at Udwada, and another large sum was spent for the reconstruction of the fire-temple at Surat. About Rs. 30,000 were recently given by the two brothers to Government for the construction of a new road between the railway station at Udwada and the town, and an equal amount was given by them to the Parsee Punchayet of Bombay to meet certain deficiencies in their Trust funds. Bai Motlibai and her two sons have given away lakhs of rupees in private charities to their own co-religionists. They have been supporting a number of Parsee families during the famine and plague, and only the other day we announced that she had sent a subscription of Rs. 1,000 to the Plague Committee. It would, indeed, be difficult to recount all her charitable deeds separately; suffice it to say, that in no humane or philanthropic object was she appealed to in vain. At the time of the disastrous flood of 1883, at Surat, and again at the time of the destructive fire which raged for three days in the same historical city, and made hundreds of people homeless and destitute, Bai Motlibai subscribed largely to the public relief fund, besides sending private aid to those who were ashamed to receive help publicly. For the Famine Fund also she made a handsome contribution recently, and she was contemplating giving five lakhs of rupees to the Parsee General Hospital, to perpetuate the memory of her late son, Nusserwanjee.

The funeral ceremony was performed last evening. It was a most imposing spectacle, being attended by thousands of Parsees. The funeral party was so large that it took nearly half-an-hour for the mourners to have a last look at the deceased's face. Most of the leading Parsees were present, and the procession which followed the corps to the Tower of Silence was a very long one. The number of Parsee priests was unusually large, and money gifts were freely distributed among them.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

THE VIEWS OF A MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am glad to see from a recent issue of your paper that Mr. Sleigh, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bombay, and President of the Bombay Branch of the Indian Currency Association, has drawn the attention of Government and of the public to the most important subject of the currency scheme. I send herewith a representation made to his Excellency the Viceroy, last November, on the subject. I am of the same opinion as Mr. Sleigh, that it is very desirable that Government should check the import of silver bullion by imposing a heavy import duty thereon. In addition to this, Government should begin to coin rupees in their Mints on their own account and secure a handsome profit thereby for the benefit of the country. It appears that the present price of silver in Bombay is Rs. 81 for one hundred tolas, inclusive of five per cent. duty, and as one hundred tolas can be converted into Rs. 108, there is a clear profit of Rs. 27 for every eighty-one rupees. Thus by resorting to coining on their own account Government can convert three crores worth of silver into four crores of rupees, making a clear profit of one crore, which would greatly help Government in this time of famine and plague when money is so badly wanted. I am glad to observe that Government are coining eight-anna and two-anna pieces at the Mints, and I see no objection why they should not adopt the same principle for coining full rupees.

Before the free coinage of rupees was closed in 1893, the price of one hundred tolas of silver was about Rs. 106 from time immemorial, and I think Government should regulate the rate of import duty on silver and the quantity of the rupees to be coined in such a manner as not to allow the price to go below Rs. 100 per hundred tolas. When the price has risen in India to the extent of Rs. 100 to 106 per hundred tolas, there will be no temptation to the ignorant people of this country to purchase this depreciated metal. It will also prevent the Native States from briskly making use of their mints, and dishonest persons will be dissuaded from attempting to counterfeit the British rupees. All these circumstances will tend to reduce the import of silver bullion, which will tend to leave a balance of trade in our favour by which the rate of English exchange will become steady.—I am, &c.,

RANCHORELAL CHOTALALL.

Ahmedabad, May 23.

[The eight-anna, four-anna, and two-anna pieces now being coined at the Bombay and Calcutta Mints are made, not from bullion, but from light rupees received in the Government treasury and not reissued. Government, therefore, are not making a profit on the transaction by purchasing new silver for the purpose of coinage, as our correspondent seems to suppose.—Ed., *B. G.*]

BLIND GUIDES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Apparently the one indispensable qualification necessary to entitle people to write on sanitary matters in Bombay is unsuspecting ignorance and boundless conceit. I am much impressed with this on reading a letter from Dr. Thomas Blaney on the microbes to be found in the tiles of the Arthur Road Infectious Diseases Hospital. It is greatly to be regretted that a journal which ought to guide and instruct the public should print absolute nonsense on a serious matter. It was the same sanitary authority who proclaimed day after day as an ascertained fact that the plague germ came from the sewers, and dated his letters from "Grant Road, Sewered." Every scientist is aware that the growth or development of the plague microbe in the sewers would be as unlikely as the growth of mushrooms or sweet peas in such an unfavourable milieu. It never occurred to him that plague could be more virulent in unsewered districts and towns than in those that are sewered. Such blind leaders of the blind can unfortunately do much harm; their lucubrations do no good. The tiles of the lofty wind-swept roof of the Arthur Road Hospital are thoroughly disinfected by the tropical sun and the abundant oxygen of the air, which has the fullest play through them night and day.

May 25.

BACTERIOLOGIST.

THE LATE MAHARAJAH OF VIZIANAGRAM.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF VIZIANAGRAM died at his capital, on Monday morning, aged forty-nine. He had only been ill four days from fever. Her Highness the Maharani of Mysore and H. E. the Governor of Madras sent telegraphic condolence to H. H. the Dowager Maharani of Vizianagram. The Maharajah's demise was keenly felt by the Government House party and the Mysore Maharani's suite. He was a philanthropist and a patron of many institutions. For a number of years he was a member of the Madras Legislative Council, while on one occasion he had the privilege of being elected to the Supreme Council of the Viceroy. For an Indian rajah he was thoroughly anglicised in manners and customs, and always moved in the swim of European society, while on the other hand he had a very large circle of native friends. His hospitality and generosity were proverbial. It will be remembered that only a year ago his wife, the Maharani, was snatched away by death, to the Maharajah's deep grief; and ever since this calamity the Maharajah has kept himself somewhat aloof from public life. He seems to have lived since then a retired sort of life in his native State, whence now comes the news of his death without any previous intimation that he had been ill. The Maharajah has no children, and the question of his succession may lead to a dilemma. The deceased ruler was granted the title of Maharajah as a personal distinction in 1881; created K.C.I.E. in 1887; and G.C.I.E. on 24th May, 1892. The family is of Rajput origin, claiming descent from Viziabhup, brother of one of the ancient Maharanas of Udaipur in Rajputana, and, therefore, belonging to the Sesodia branch and the Vasista *Gotra* or clan. The family obtained the following titles from the Moghul Emperors of Delhi:—MaharajaSahiba Meharban Mushpaku, Kadaradan Karampharmayi Mokhalesan Maharaja Mitza, and Manya Sultan Garu Bahadur. The family colour is purple, and its motto is "Ever Loyal." True to this motto the Maharajah offered, last year, to subscribe a lakh of rupees towards the cost of the Indian Contingent to the Soudan, but the offer was declined by the Government of India.

IT is reported that a group of German firms, in conjunction with some Belgian financiers, are negotiating for important territorial conscessions from the Congo Free State, and for a charter under which the same may be worked and developed. It is believed that communications on the subject have passed between the King of the Belgians and the Emperor William, and that an agreement will shortly be come to favourable to the formation of a chartered company subsidiary to the Congo Free State.

THE EXPIRING EPIDEMIC.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

WARD		PLAGUE. Attacks.	PLAGUE. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	4
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	0	0	23
	Chukla	0	0	
	Oomarkhari	0	0	
	Dongri	0	1	
C	Market	0	0	17
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Kumbharwada	2	0	
D	Khetwady	0	0	5
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahalakshmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	15
	Tarwady	2	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	0	0	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	1	1	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	8
	Sewri	0	0	
	Sion	C	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	5
	Worli	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	5
	Non-Resident & Unknown	0	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Jain	0	1	6
	Grant Road	0	2	
	Parel	0	0	
	Hindu	0	1	
	Cutchee Memon	0	0	
	Total.. ..	5	8	88
	Total to date...	12,387	10,562	

To make arrangements for the medical inspection at Palghur Railway station during monsoon, General Gatacre, Mr. James, and Surgeon-Captain Jennings proceeded there on Monday, returning to Bombay the same evening.

THE PLAGUE AT PEN.

Pen, in the Alibag District, which had hitherto been free from plague, is now visited by the disease. There is a population of 10,000 people in the place. Two cases occurred on the 22nd instant, one of which proved fatal. Surgeon-Captain Jennings at once proceeded to Pen on receiving information that plague cases had been discovered there. The houses where the cases occurred were disinfected and cleansed. A hospital has been established there, and all requisites have been taken from Alibag, which is eighteen miles distant. Arrangements have also been made to discover cases of plague and remove them to hospital. Following are the returns of attacks and deaths which have occurred in villages of Alibag :—

Village.	Date.	Attacks.	Deaths.	In Hospital.
Alibag	22nd May	1	1	9
Revdanda	21st May	2	2	10
Do.	22nd May	1	0	9
Uran	21st May	1	1	0
Panvel	20th May	2	1	0
Pen	20th May	2	1	0
	Total	9	6	28

THE HOUSE-TO-HOUSE VISITATION.

The report from the justices shows that in No. 1 district the chawl at Victoria Bunder was cleansed and people were allowed to re-occupy the same. In No. 2 district the justices and a lady-doctor inspected 154 houses, but no case was found. In No. 3 district 373 houses were examined, and in No. 4, 167, but no case was discovered. Some 15 houses and four shops, which have hitherto been closed, were opened and cleansed. In Nos. 6, 7, and 8 districts, 34, 11, and 20 houses, respectively, were inspected by one justice. In No. 9 district 207 houses were inspected, and one case being discovered, the patient was sent to the Grant Road Hospital. In No. 10 district the justices visited Mahim and Worli villages, and one suspicious case being found, he was sent to the Observation Camp.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

The following are the hospital returns :—

Hospitals.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Grant Road	3	2
Marjadi Vaisnav	1	1
Lohana	0	2
Kokni Sunni	2	2
Telangu	0	1
Arthur Road	1	0
Hindu	0	1
Total...	7	9

The following are the cases of plague under treatment in various hospitals :—

Bhattia	4	Telagu	2
Cutchi Memon	2	Grant Road	52
Dassa Oswad	2	Parel Govt. House	45
Sooni Memon	1	Arthur Road	14
Nagdevi Mahomedan	1	Jullai	9
Lohana	8	Falkland Road	3
Chatri Serang Street	4	Hindu	9
Marjadi Vaisnav	3	Port Trust	2
Jain	10	Dharavi	3
Adamji Peerbhoy	7	Parsi	8

THE OUTLOOK AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

The medical officer of the Borah Plague Hospital, Cutch Mandvie, wires to us as follows:—Dr. Rajabali Ramji assists Dr. Yersin in inoculating patients at Khoja and Borah hospitals. Plague decreasing.

In a telegram, dated Cutch Mandvie, Dr. Wilkins informed the Plague Committee, yesterday, that mortality from plague in twenty-four hour was 69. There were 278 patients under treatment in the hospital. A private of the 17th Native Infantry, who was engaged in house-to-house visitation, has died, but his demise is due to disease of the lung.

NARELWADY QUARANTINE CAMP.

This was originally intended as a plague hospital for district No. 9, and was constructed by the orders of the Plague Committee as the place was in close proximity to Narelwady, where the pestilence at one time raged very severely. Previous to the opening of this place, at the suggestion of Dr. Britto two temporary hospitals were contructed to remove plague-stricken persons from Narelwady. But since the completion of the present temporary building fewer cases of plague having occurred the hospital was not utilised until the other day, when the large influx of persons of all castes and creeds by coasting steamers were detained for observation. Up to Monday 1,018 persons were kept under observation in this camp, and out of these 2 from Goa, 2 from Veraval, one from Boroli, one from Jaigudh, 2 from Cutch Mandvie, 1 from Bhownugger, 2 from Malvan, and 1 from Vijaygudh developed signs of plague after admission and were sent to plague hospitals. There are at present 369 under observation in this camp. The place is in charge of one nurse, Mrs. G. A. Barr, who superintends the general management, while Dr. Rajabali Visram Patel and Mr. P. J. De Souza look to the sanitary arrangements. Mr. De Souza takes the temperature of all the people twice a day.

The Bhattias suggested to the Plague Committee that they should be allowed to have an observation ward of their own, but as this was found impracticable all the Bhattias are sent to Narelwady, and are allowed to make such arrangements for themselves as do not interfere with their customs and caste predilections. They were allowed to construct kitchens for themselves, and a ward has specially been set apart for their sole use. They have made arrangements for their ration, and so far they are not a burden to the public.

Dr. Britto visits all these places twice and sometimes thrice a day, and looks to the comfort and convenience of the inmates, who all seem contented and happy. They are so pleased with the kind treatment they receive at the hands of Dr.

Britto, Nurse Mrs. Barr, Dr. Rajabali, and Mr. De Souza that they invited them all to a dinner, on Sunday evening last, which was held in the camp, and thanked them for their kind and cordial treatment.

From the official returns it appears that thirty-two passengers were detained on Monday last in the Observation Camp, at Modykhana, under quarantine. One person suffering from plague was sent to the Bohra Hospital, and four patients suffering from other disease were conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. In all there are 358 persons kept in this camp; while at Narelwady there were 369; and in Reay Road Camp 252.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Sunday, the persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and road were as follows:—Arrivals by sea 2,952, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,506, making a total of 5,458 persons. Departures by sea 2,218, and by land through Mahim and Sion cause ways 2,439, making a total of 4,657 persons. Excess of arrivals over departures, 801 persons.

From 6 a.m., on Sunday to 6 a. m., on Monday.—Arrivals by sea 1,728, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 3,315, making a total of 5,043, persons. Departures 877, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 3,051, making a total of 3,928 persons. Excess of arrivals over departures, 1,115 persons.

From 6 a. m. on Monday to 6 a. m. yesterday:—Arrivals by sea 2,318, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,721, making a total of 5,039 persons. Departures by sea, 1,616, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,642, making a total of 4,258, persons. Excess of arrivals over departures, 781, persons.

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

From 6 a.m., 23rd May, to 6 a.m., 24th May:—Died, 1; discharged cured, 3; and under treatment 11.

From 6 a.m., 24th May, to 6 a.m., 25th May:—Died, 1; discharged cured, 1; and under treatment, 9.

LOWER DAMAUN.

FURTHER INOCULATION.

There has been no further reduction in the plague mortality, which keeps close to the figure ten, writes our correspondent. A writer to one of your contemporaries impugns the correctness of the mortality statistics as kept by Government, but he loses sight of the fact that independently of Government Shet Sorabji has a special man to note down the deaths. The first shower of rain, which fell at 10 a.m., yesterday, gave a warning to *mandwa-wallas* to shift to *pucca* quarters. The Machis who were unwise enough to return to their lodgings before they were thoroughly disinfected, again left their residences in large numbers in consequence of one or two cases of plague happening among them. The Banias, who are a shrewed class, who have already suffered heavily from the plague, are not a bit wiser than the Machis. Without adopting means to make their deserted lodgings safe for habitation, they are rashly re-occupying them, with the result that plague has reappeared in Vania Vad, and a respectable merchant, Mr. Rajaram Lalbhai, as soon as he returned to his residence from mandwas, was attacked by plague. The Government, with a staff quite inadequate to cope with the epidemic, is no doubt now doing its best to check the progress of the disease, but it is to be regretted that, except from Shet Sorabji, there is no co-operation from any of the other rich people of the city.

Dr. Kalapesi, in this his third visit, commenced his operations on the 21st instant, on which day he inoculated 104 persons, on the second day 274, and yesterday 155, making together 533 persons, out of which 362 were new inoculations. Adding the previous inoculations 1,375 to this, Dr. Kalapesi has inoculated in all 1,737 persons with Professor Haffkine's anti-plague lymph. The Machis, who, during the last two visits of Dr. Kalapesi remained indifferent, a few only having been inoculated under a sort of coercion from the Shet, seem now to have faith in the inoculations, having observed the immunity from plague borne by the inoculated Machis, when hundreds of others died, mustered strong this time, even presenting infants under one year for inoculation. The Machis represent three-fourths of the number of those inoculated on this occasion. The Mohamedan community has shown as much dislike to inoculation as towards medicinal remedies, and, with the exception of Borahs and Khojahs, no other sect of Mohamedans has presented itself for inoculation. The Moochi (shoe-makers) community have avoided the operation also on the plea that their goddess has an objection to it.

THE DAMAUN QUARANTINE A FARCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When quarantine by land was established so far back as October last year, the *Anglo-Lusitano's* correspondent told us that the measure was decried by certain people. And so it was, and by none more than by some Government officials, military and civil, who happened to be caught in its meshes. The quarantine was in reality a stupendous farce, the victims being a few officials and other respectable persons, just the very sort of people least likely to bring infection into the district, who arrived by the main road and whose numbers were few, while hundreds of the unwashed came in by the back-door under cover of the night, and were seldom, if ever, caught. Where then was the utility of maintaining quarantine? So, at least, thought Dr. Gomes Barbosa, the Principal Medical Officer at Goa, who had come with the Royal Commissioner, H. E. Neves Ferreira, in November last, and who was the authority that recommended its abolition and the substitution of a medical examination. The quarantine that could have been maintained efficiently, and was not, thereby causing the introduction of the plague from Karachi, was the sea quarantine. What measures of "reason and science" did the Governor employ to see that it was effective? Nothing beyond ordering the vessels to drop anchor at a few stones throw from the shore and then left them to themselves. His Excellency slept at that time under a sense of false security, feeling that he had done all that "reason and science" dictated under the circumstances. Poor, simple man! Had he employed a few police boats to patrol the quarantine ground as he is now doing the river, had he ordered the vessels further out to sea, we should certainly not have had the unwelcome Karachi visitor among us, and then people would have had more reason to "thank the noble Governor fervently for all the measures which, with solicitude and admirable sagacity, he has adopted since the commencement of the plague on behalf of the district entrusted to his intelligent care." High sounding words, but as things have gone full of emptiness! A little incident helps to throw a sidelight on this question of sea quarantine. A vessel from some distant port sought our harbour. As customary, it was boarded by the Health Officer, who found all well and permitted the entrance of the boat into the river. The vessel came on, got almost under the beacon, then most unexpectedly turned round and went off to sea again and anchored under quarantine. This was one evening just as the shades of darkness were gathring around us. Next morning public curiosity was satisfied, when it learnt that the vessel to which the highest *sanitary* authority had given *free pratique*, had been placed in quarantine by order of the highest *military* authority in obdience to, nobody knew or knows, what precept. The military, the administrative, and the sanitary heads, all sit comfortably on the selfsame shoulders. What has become of the large supplies that came here by steamer from infected and quarantined Bombay, and which were landed in uninfected Upper Damun and stored presumably somewhere in the recesses of the fort—the uninfected fort, where his Excellency resides, and from which he is stoutly determined not to move? Have those supplies been stored as provisions for a wintry day? We are passing through a double famine, and can procure very little to supply our wants.—Yours, &c.,

FIAT LUX.

THE PLAGUE IN SIND.

Plague cases now average about one daily in old and new Sukkur, and people are being allowed to return to their houses if they choose to do so. The Garibabad Health Camp has been closed and all the occupants, about 470, have been allowed to occupy their shops and houses in the Bazaar as an experimental measure. The Banias are complaining loudly about their houses being opened by the plague authorities during their absence, and allege that they have been looted by the coolies who were sent to Sukkur from Karachi. A correspondent says they have some ground for complaint as they were forced to evacuate their shops without being allowed time to take away all their valuable property, such as silk goods, &c. Almost all the police force was employed on plague duty, and in the meantime the riff-raff from Karachi were turned loose in the Bazaar under very indifferent supervision, and there is some ground to believe that pilfering and looting did take place. The heat at Sukkur now is intense, being 109° in the shade, that is in the verandah, and 94° in the room with the punkah going.

The plague returns of Karachi continue to show an improvement large enough to be noted with satisfaction and hope. On Tuesday the mortality from plague was 3, and the number of cases amounted to 5. On the following day there were 3 cases and 3 deaths, one case and one death occurring in cantonments, 2 cases and 2 deaths in the Sadar Bazaar; yesterday's returns recorded 5 cases and 2 deaths, of which two cases were imported from Kutch, one proving fatal and the other is lying at the Monora Observation Camp, so that yesterday there were only 3 indigenous cases and one death. This is a hopeful sign, and although the disease is so capricious that its course is somewhat difficult to prognosticate the above figures may without rashness be accepted as an indication that things are taking a turn for the better, and that the malady from which Karachi has been suffering for the last five months and a-half is now fast dying out.—*Sind Times.*

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE STATISTICS.

THE Government returns for the week ending May 21 show that the following cases of plague and deaths therefrom were reported:—

Cities.	—		Cases.	D'ths.
Bombay	...	...	79	55
Karachi	..	...	40	23
Poona	...	...	22	15
DISTRICTS.	Imported, Cases	D'ths.	Indigenous. Cases.	D'ths.
Ahmedabad	2	2	..	...
Surat	...	...	31	20
Thana	11	3	65	43
Nask	11	...	..	...
Poona	2	1	2	1
Kolaba	2	2	60	38
Ratnagari	...	...	7	6
Baroda	...	...	21	20
Kathiawar	1	1	1	2
Kolhapur	...	...	3	2
Cutch	15	12	598	504
Karachi	2	1	1	1
Hyderabad	...	...	7	6
Shikarpur	13	9	76	63
Murad Janjira State	..	...	41	30
Total	49	31	1,074	829

No cases or deaths occurred in the districts of Kaira, Broach, Ahmednagar, Khandeish, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara, Mahi Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Upper Sind Frontier, and Parkar.

The total mortality to date is as follows:—

Previously reported	27,559
Week ending May 21	860
Total deaths from plague to date	28,419

The subjoined statement showing in detail the places in the Mofussil where Indigenous Plague Cases and Deaths have occurred during the week.

Places.	Week ending 21st May 1897. Cases.	Deaths.	Total to date. Cases.	Deaths.
SURAT DISTRICT.				
Surat	...	...	59	46
Rander	...	...	151	134
Jangirabad	1	1	5	5
Bulsar	4	5	899	702
Kosamba	5	4	51	30
Bhadeli Jagalala	8	1	61	37
Bhagdavada	7	5	49	35
Tithal	1	2	5	5
Abrama	2	2	32	29
Bhagod	...	...	4	4
Kaparia	...	...	1	...
Other places	3	...	518	395
Total	31	20	1,835	1,422
THANA DISTRICT.				
Vesave	3	1	206	195
Thana	3	1	147	90
Chembur	...	...	29	19
Malad	...	1	35	28
Kurla	6	4	420	364
Joo	4	1	14	6
Malavni	1	1	7	5
Nanale	4	1	7	3
Marole	1	1	31	28
Manori	6	3	24	16
Trombay	3	1	20	14
Rari Murdhe	1	...	11	5
Bassein	20	13	450	342
Gas	1	1	2	2
Sopara	...	1	131	97
Agashi	2	2	141	121
Nagaon	...	1	94	64
Vadaoli	...	...	26	25
Kirawli	...	...	4	3
Murdes	...	...	2	...
Bhiwndi	...	...	489	432
Kalyan	1	1	23	18
Tarapur	2	4	121	115
Ghivli	...	1	29	24
Other places	7	4	1,672	1,358
Total	65	43	4,135	3,374
KOLABA DISTRICT.				
Panvel	5	4	169	149
Chanji	12	10	50	43
Alibag	14	8	263	243
Revdanda	17	9	391	370
Akshi	12	7	38	24
Other places	...	...	143	89
Total	60	38	1,040	918
BARODA TERRITORY,				
Gandevi, Navsari Division	12	10	194	167
Bilimora do	8	9	64	45
Damdacha do	1	1	26	17
Ajnai	...	...	6	5
Other places	...	...	144	127
Total	21	20	434	361
KOLHAPUR AND SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY.				
Manerajiri, Ichalkaranji State	3	2	82	67
Other places	...	...	1	1
Total	3	2	83	68
JANJIRA STATE.				
Murud	41	30	209	132
CUTCH.				
Mundra	...	...	11	5
Mandvi	590	500	3,255	2,913
Kera	3	3	35	33
Other places	5	1	57	38
Total	598	504	3,358	2,980
HYDERABAD DISTRICT.				
Hyderabad	7	6	531	399
Other places	...	...	21	18
Total	7	6	552	417
SHIKARPUR DISTRICT.				
Shikarpur	...	...	5	3
Sukkur	8	6	535	387
Rohri	8	11	82	54
Other places	60	46	170	122
Total	76	63	792	566

THE PROMOTION OF INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION IN INDIA.

PROFESSOR GOKHALE IN ENGLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to send you extracts from a letter I have received from Mr. W. S. Caine, dated 7th inst., London, which I have no doubt will be found interesting by many of our friends in Poona, Kolhapur, Bombay, and elsewhere.

"I have received your interesting pamphlets" (this refers to the pamphlet issued by the Provisional Committee of the Association for the promotion of Industrial Education in India, of which Dr. Bhandarkar is chairman and myself honorary secretary). "I have sent to you a copy of this by separate post for your editorial opinion; and have distributed them to the various people to whom they are addressed. I am very busy entertaining and looking after the Indian witnesses before the Commission who have now all arrived. I am expecting Parmeshwara Pillai next week or the week after, but I don't think he will give any evidence before the Commission. Your pamphlet interests me very much, and I think you have got together a very strong provisional committee. I shall have a good deal of talk with Gokhale on the whole subject. If, when you bring out your final list of officers and Committee, you like to put me down as your *London correspondent*, I shall be very glad to fulfil the duty as far as I can, to answer any enquiries you may make and to take an interest in any students whom you may send to this country."

"Gokhale is winning golden opinions everywhere. We are all delighted with him. He is one of the most charming Indians we have ever had visiting this country. I hope he may be induced to come again. His evidence was a marvel of clearness and conciseness, and I am pressing him very much to turn it into a book and to have it published in India. It contains a clever monograph on almost every question that is now arousing public interest in India. We shall all be sorry when the time comes for him to return to his native country."—Yours, &c.,

Poona, May 24. P. L. NAGPURKAR.

THE STAMP COLLECTING CRAZE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The growing craze of stamp collectors has become a chronic disease in India, as the following instance will show:—Stamped letters and receipts, &c., for British subjects from Persia and other places are delivered to the parties at Marmagao, minus the stamp. Where this petty theft is committed is doubtful. May I ask, through the medium of your valued columns, that the Postmaster-General take steps in the matter, for it is somewhat hard on the recipients of foreign letters who are also infected with the disease that they should be deprived of their legitimate rights as collectors. Stringent orders from the British and Portuguese authorities, I dare say, would soon put an end to the cupidity of their stamp-collecting employes.—Yours, &c.,

Marmagao, May 22. VERITAS.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

THE BIRTHDAY DURBAR AT POONA.

THE Honourable Mr. W. H. Crowe, I. C. S., Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, held his annual Durbar, in honour of the birthday of the Queen-Empress of India, at the Council Hall, on Monday evening. The arrangements in connection of the affair had all been satisfactorily prepared by Mr. K. B. Phatak, the Native Agent. There were present: Shrimant Baba Maharaj Khanderao Abasaheb Dabhade, Aba Saheb Purandhare, Rao Bahadoor K. V. Raste, Rao Saheb Gunpatrao Vindrgk Sanglikar, Rao Bahadoors V. M. Bhide, G. G. Gokhale, N. B. Dandekar, K. B. Pendse, Dr. Vishram Ramji Ghole, Sardar Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Pudamjee, Rao Saheb Balcrishna Sayanna, Mr. D. D. Bootee, and many others. Dresses of Honour were presented to Sirdars Kupuswami Viziarangam Mudliar and Bapujirao Ladoji Row.

Mr. Crowe addressed the assembled Sirdars as follows:—

Sardars of the Deccan and Gentlemen,—I esteem it a great privilege that it has fallen to my lot to preside at the anniversary Durbar held in commemoration of the birthday of our beloved sovereign in this auspicious year when Her Majesty the Queen-Empress celebrates her Diamond Jubilee—the sixtieth anniversary of her accession to the throne of Great Britain. An event of this kind forms an epoch in the history of our country and raises in the breasts of all of us a feeling of pride and gratification. To no previous sovereign of England has it been vouchsafed to preside over the destinees of the Empire for a period of sixty years. During the whole of her long reign Her Majesty's life has been uniformly devoted to the promotion of works of public beneficence, to the encouragement of literature, art, industry and moral progress, to the support of useful charitable institutions, in short to the happiness of her people and to the best interests of the Empire. As a former Governor of Bombay has observed in Queen Victoria we venerate not an abstract and unknown exalted personage, but the living representative of all that is best in English public, domestic, and social life. It is only natural, therefore, that her millions of subjects in all quarters of the globe should seize this opportunity of vying with one another in their display of loyal enthusiasm and regard and in offering at the foot of the throne their respectful addresses of congratulation and gratitude for a life long sympathetic interest in their welfare and their thanksgiving to Divine Providence, for having spared Her Majesty's valuable life. There are striking features in Her Majesty's reign which cannot fail to impress us. If we regard it with respect to the increase of material wealth, the advance and discoveries of modern science, the growth and industry and manufactures, the progress of trade and commerce all of which have proceeded by leaps and bounds, the Victoria era stands unrivalled and unequalled. Looked at from another point of view it is no exaggeration to say that none of Her Majesty's predecessors has added so largely to the power, influence and lustre of the nation.

In India, upon which we look as the brightest jewel in the Imperial Crown Her Majesty's reign has been one long continuous progress with the regard to the growth of population, the expansion of its trade, the increase in its agriculture, the improvement in the condition of its agricultural classes and the advancement of the intellectual and social condition at large. This is due in a great measure to the extension not only of general education, including the education of women, but also of technical and scientific education. Of India's material advancement you have proofs on every side. To take only one or two instances. In 1852 you saw the first Railway line opened from Bombay to Thanna, a distance of 20 miles, while to-day India possesses 20,000 miles of iron road and 45,000 miles of telegraph. In 1854 the first cotton spinning mill was started in Bombay; now there are 144 cotton mills and 29 jute mills working in India and employing 39,00,000 spindles. These facts coupled with many others which it would take too long to enumerate have an important significance.

Turning now to topics of more immediate domestic interest, the present year is on other grounds a memorable one. It has brought us face to face with two calamities, the magnitude of which has hardly been equalled in the history of India. Before the close of the monsoon it was evident that scarcity amounting in some provinces to actual famine, would be felt over the greater part of the country. As the days flew by the intensity of the situation increased, and the distress has now reached such a pitch that there are, according to the latest returns, not far short of 4 million persons employed on relief-works. The Government of India, as you know, promptly accepted the responsibility of doing all in its power to preserve the lives of the people in the famine districts. Relief-works were opened at an early stage, and schemes which a wise forethought had proposed were started in order to provide means of support to the distitute and preserve life at any cost. Speaking of the Bombay Presidency, I believe I am correct in saying that not a single life has been lost by starvation. You must have felt a sense of gratitude at the noble response which has been made in all parts of the Empire to the appeal of his Excellency the Viceroy for relief for the famine-stricken. The Famine Fund has now reached considerable sum of one crore and thirty-four lakhs of rupees. This token of benevolent charity may serve to show you how close are the bonds which exsit between the subjects of Her Majesty differ, though they may in race, colour or creed. Of Her Majesty's personal sympathy you have heard from his Excellency the Viceroy himself, who in a recent speech stated that he had received many letters from the Queen-Empress, written with her own hand, which he could only describe as overflowing with sympathy, and it was her command that he should miss no chance of declaring in public the distress and grief which has been caused her by the sufferings of her Indian subjects.

Now, Sirdars and gentlemen, there is one other subject which cannot be passed over, and that is the pestilence which has been stalking in our midst and which at one time bid fair to desolate the beautiful city of Bombay. That pestilence has spread far and wide in spite of every effort to suppress it, and has made its ravages felt in the homes and domestic circles of our beloved city of Poona. It is hardly necessary for me to allude to the noble efforts which have been made by the officers of every branch of the administration to extirpate and stamp out the epidemic from among us nor to the labours of the nurses and other ladies who have ministered to the sufferings of the sick, some of whom have sacrificed their lives in their devotion to duty and the cause of humanity. Their labours will, I am sure, meet with due recognition and acknowledgment in the future from the Government they are serving. Many public-spirited citizens of Poona, both in the city and cantonment, have risen superior to panic and remained at their posts assisting in many ways the labours of the authorities in combating the plague. It is impossible to enumerate all of them here, but to each and all of them our best thanks are due. The presence of the plague among us has had one good effect, that of pointing out the weak spots in our sanitary condition. As Professor Huxley in one of his Lay sermons has remarked: We have learned that pestilences will only take up their abode amongst those who have prepared unswept and ungarnished residences for them. Their cities must have narrow unwatered streets, foul with accumulated garbage. Their houses must be undrained, ill-lighted, ill-ventilated. Their subjects must be ill-washed, ill-fed, ill-clothed. The London of 1665 was such a city. The cities of the East where plague has an enduring dwelling are such places. Now, gentlemen, if in the future you wish to avert the terrible train of consequences which follows in the wake of pestilence and famine, you must pay greater attention to your sanitation. You must devote yourselves to improvements in agriculture, to the extension of irrigation, and of railways which not only give an impetus to trade, but in times of famine are largely instrumental in preserving life by conveying grain to the famine-stricken tracts.

Sirdars, I have to remind you that the time has again come round when you are called upon to exercise your privilege of electing a representative for nominating to the Legislative Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay. Some of you constitute the ancient aristocracy of the Deccan, and you form a connecting link with a raj far more ancient than the British raj. You are also prominently connected with the agricultural interest, and your co-operation loyally directed cannot fail to be of considerable assistance to Government in its legislative capacity. I have not a doubt you will as heretofore honor with your suffrages one of your own number who will be of use in assisting at the deliberations of the Council, and that you will show that keen interest in the election which you have hitherto done. Owing to the existence of this unfortunate malady and the probability that many Sirdars would be prevented from attending the Durbar, it has been thought advisable on this occasion to hold the election by means of voting cards, and not as hitherto by personal attendance of each voter at the poll. I feel sure I have trespassed on your time and patience, I will merely express the fervent hope, in which you will, I know, heartily join, that Her Majesty's life may long be spared, and I ask you to join in giving expression to the prayer which is daily on the lips of all loyal subjects of Her Majesty: "God save the Queen."

Before we separate, gentlemen, I have a pleasant duty to perform. I have been asked by Mr. Lamb, the Collector of Poona, to present to an old and valued servant of Government. Mr. Trimbak Anant Riswadkar, Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, a Sanad under the sign manual of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin, the Viceroy of India, granting him the title of Rao Saheb as a personal distinction. Mr. Trimbak Anant Riswadkar has worked for upwards of forty-four years in the Vaccination and Sanitary Department, and by zealous discharge of his duty has earned the respect and esteem of all those officers under whom he has served. This distinction comes as a fitting recognition at the close of his career of public service. Rao Saheb Trimbak Anant Riswadkar, I have much pleasure in handing you this sanad, and I know I speak the sentiments of all present to-day when I say that it is a well-deserved honor and one which, I hope, you may be spared many years to enjoy.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 18th May:—

RENEWING THE MODI BUNDER SHED ROOF.

Read letter from the Engineer, requesting sanction to take in hand at once the work of renewing the roof of shed No. 126 on Mody Bunder so that the worst parts may be finished before the monsoon, and stating that provision has been made for the work at page 12, item 20, of the current year's budget. Read memorandum from the Traffic Manager, reporting that the shed is extensively used particularly in the wet season and should be kept water-tight. Read letter from the Engineer, submitting a detailed estimate of the cost of renewing the corrugated sheets on the roof of the shed amounting to Rs. 6,472-6-5.

Resolution.—Sanctioned. The work may be proceeded with to the debit of the provision made for it under item 20, page 12, of the budget.

THE LABOUR SUPPLY.

Read memorandum by the Chairman, dated 5th May 1897, saying that he understands the labour difficulty is almost at an end, and asking the Docks Superintendent to report, after communicating with the Dock Contractors, whether the usual hours of work may not now be reverted to. Read memorandum from the Docks Superintendent, dated 11th May 1897, stating that the time has arrived when the former hour, namely, 6-30 a. m. of commencing work in the Docks may be reverted to, but the Hamallage Contractors say that they find it difficult to supply labour at night, and suggesting that the present restrictions on night-work may be continued till the end of May, but, as regards night-work to be done by the coasting vessels of Messrs. Shepherd & Co., the ordinary charge of Rs. 30 be levied, seeing they supply their own hamallage. Submitted memorandum from the Docks Superintent, dated 15th May 1897, forwarding a statement showing the number of steamers that worked at night from 26th March to 14th May 1897.

Resolution.—With effect from this date the working hours at the Docks shall be from 6-30 a.m. to sun-set except on holidays and Sundays. The extra charge for night-work should be maintained at Rs. 2000 per night or portion of a night until the end of the current months except in the case of coasting steamers supplying their own hamallage, in which case the charge should be Rs. 30. With effect from 1st June the charge should be reduced to Rs. 30 as before for all steamers.

THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE MISINFORMED.

Read letter from the Chairman, Plague Committee, dated 9th May, forwarding a memorandum by himself and one from the District Medical Officer, No. 3 District, in which it is stated that the Port Trustees rent out the gleaning of the roads and bunders in the Mandvi District to the Vagri and other low-caste Hindoos, who pay a certain sum per mensem for the privilege of sweeping up all the wharves, &c., from which results so much grain mixed with dirt of every description; that this grain, after careful sorting and cleaning, is sold at low prices to Bannias, who again mix it with other grain and sell it at the ordinary market price; that the practice is conducive to the spread of disease and should be stopped. Read report by the Traffic Manager, dated 12th May 1897.

Resolution.—A copy of the Traffic Manger's report should be communicated to the Chairman of the Plague Committee for information. The Committee have been misinformed. There is no truth in the statement that the Trustees rent out the gleaning of the roads and bunders in the Mandvi Distrct. The gleaners perform a useful service and, unless it can be clearly proved that the grain, when separated and cleaned as it invariably is, is unfit for food or a danger to health, the practice should not in the opinion of the Trustees, be interfered with.

THE APOLLO RECLAMATION.

Submitted note by the Chairman, dated 25th April 1897, on the Apollo Reclamation, making proposals regarding alterations in the laying out of the building plots whereby a proportion of free garden space will be allowed to each. Read proceedings of the Land and Railways Committee approving of the Chairman's proposals. Read minutes by the Trustees who are not members of the Land and Railways Committee. Submitted notes by the Chairman, dated 1st and 13th May 1897, giving particulars of the results obtained in two instances by investors in building sites on the Apollo Reclamation, showing that the investment at the current rates of ground rent, after making due allowance for repairs, taxes, insurance, vacancies, bad debts and collections, and sinking fund charges, yields a net return of 7½ per cent. A model to scale showing the property laid out as proposed with roads and garden spaces was exhibited in the Board room.

Resolution.—The proposals regarding the re-alignment of the plots and the grant of free garden spaces shown on plan B and exhibited in the model are approved. The large plot of ground south of the refreshment rooms at present unlet has a frontage of 240 feet on the main road and can be extended on the south so as to embrace a larger area if desired. It is admirably adapted as a site for a large hotel or for residential quarters in flats.

THE CLOSING OF THE PORT TRUST PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

Read memorandum by the Chairman, dated 18th May 1897, saying that in the last ten days of April there were only two fresh admissions to the Trustees Plague Hospital; in the first three days in May, four admissions; and that since then there have only been three admissions, namely—1 on 7th; 1 on 11th; 1 on 16th; and suggesting that the President, Plague Committee, be informed that it is proposed to close the Port Trust Plague Hospital and to send any fresh cases that may occur to the nearest Plague Committee Hospital for treatment and that enquiries be made whether there is any objection to this course.

Resolution.—The Chairman of the Plague Committee should be informed that it is proposed to close the Port Trust Hospital and to send any fresh cases that may occur to the nearest Plague Committee Hospital for treatment. He should be asked if there is any objection to this course.

DEFICIENT COLLECTIONS.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Revenue collections for 1897-98 as compared with those of 1896-97:—

For May—	Rs.
From 1st to 14th May 1897	1,78,403
From 1st to 14th May 1896	2,23,479
	Dr. 45,076
Deficit in previous months	Dr. 74,014
Total deficit to 14th May 1897	Dr. 1,19,090

WIVES ON PROBATION.

EXPERIMENTAL MARRIAGES FOR SEVEN DAYS IN PENAL SETTLEMENT.

THE Andaman Islands are used as a penal settlement for Indian and Burmese convicts, who, with the exception of a very few of the aboriginal race scattered over the group, form the bulk of the population. The Chief Commissioner of the Andamans, who is also superintendent of the convict settlement at Port Blair by virtue of the almost autocratic authority vested in him, enjoys a despotism well-nigh incredible under the British flag. As superintendent of the settlement in convict matrimonial matters is supreme. He is licensor, registrar, parson, and witness rolled into one. The greater part of the life convicts who are good characters, are "self-supporters"—that is, men out on ticket of leave in the settlement. These men are allowed to marry. The convict women, on the other hand, are always kept under close supervision in the female convict gaol. When the "self-supporter" is troubled with hymenial aspirations he visits the female goal and informs the overseer. The latter individual orders a parade of those women of good character who have completed four years in the island. The would-be benedict then passes along the ranks with a view of selecting a likely helpmate. As might be expected, very eager are the faces and loving the glances bestowed upon him as he does so. While the overseer's head is turned, the women engage in every variety of pantomimic efforts to display their qualifications for the post.

Should the overseer absent himself for a moment, the coveted bachelor is assailed on all sides with a view to his conquest. Such phrases as "Here, take me!" "No, me!" "Why, she's got red hair!" "She's cross-eyed!" do not make matters easier for him. At length, having suited himself, he takes by the hand the lady of his choice and leads her from the ranks. The couple are then allowed half an hour in which to discuss matters, after which, if they agree, their names are sent into the head office.

A day or two later they attend at the Commissioner's, and are there put through an examination as to the state of their affections and their inclinations to marry; but no awkward questions are ever raised concerning possible existing husbands or wives beyond the seas. And now comes the climax. Supposing satisfactory answers have been given as to their mutual sentiments, the lady is handed over to the man, not to become his wife for better or worse, but for a seven days' trial. During these seven days she lives with him, and the relationship of the pair is that of a married couple. At the expiration of the term of approval, if both are agreeable, they return to the Chief Commissioner's office and are married by that gentleman. If, on the other hand, either of them does not approve of the other, the man is left to go his way, while the woman returns to her old routine of work in the female gaol.—*Englishman.*

"PLEASE SIR! Are you a Martyr to Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Habitual Constipation, Sick Headache, Liver And Kidney Affections, Anemia, Inflammation of the Bladder, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach, and Palpitation and Weakness of the Heart? Use BURGHAM'S QUICK TONIC, the best in the world. Sold at all respectable Chemists.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

MUCH REMAINS TO BE DONE.

The *Indian Spectator* is of opinion that much remains to be done before perfect security from the plague can be obtained: "Bombay and Poona have been purified, and Karachi seems to be the third on the list of convalescents. But the epidemic is in full vigour at a number of towns and villages scattered all over the Bombay Presidency; and it is too much to hope that it will be stamped out, or will die out, at all these places before the monsoon, the effects of which have yet to be seen and studied. As Bombay gave the plague to these places, they may give it back to Bombay, if the process of people from effected parts running from place to place remains unchecked and unfiltered. The greater is the reason, therefore, to make in the monsoon as elaborate arrangements as possible to confine the plague within the limits from which, unfortunately, it may not be driven away before the rains set in. The inspection of the outgoing traffic from such places, with a system of watching the immigrants for a week at the place which they go to, should, therefore, receive the first attention of the authorities. Equal attention will have to be given to annihilate the plague wherever it lingers. All this points to the necessity of a vigorous central authority throughout the Presidency. The Gatacre Committee has at least shown a power of organization and of execution, and the will to temper them, as far as possible, with some discretion and patience. We would, therefore, be very unwilling to propose its immediate supersession by the old, incoate, halting authorities, or by any new untried organization. We would not imperil the anticipated safety of Bombay."

The *Kaser-i-Hind* writes: "Though there are a few stray cases here and there, the plague has practically left us, and it is safe to predict that before the monsoon breaks up, the last case of the bubonic plague in Bombay will have disappeared. One heaves a sigh of relief at the thought of Bombay settling down once again and pursuing 'the noiseless even tenour of its way.' 'The hope that comes to all' has at last come to Bombay, and the steady decline in the death-rate unmistakably points to a speedy termination of the epidemic. But the prospect ought not to induce the authorities to relax their efforts in the direction of strictly examining the in-coming populace. Cutch Mandvi is in the throes of the plague and people in their hundreds and thousands are returning to Bombay to escape the fury of the disease. A very searching examination of in-comers is required and we approve of the measures taken by the Government to enforce quarantine on all comers from Cutch Mandvi. Nothing can be easier than for these returning fugitives to re-introduce the plague in our midst by carrying plague-germs with them wherever they go and quarantine was absolutely needed to protect Bombay. These final exertions of the authorities ought to drive away the epidemic by the end of the month."

THE VACANCY IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* states that Dr. Bhalchandra has withdrawn his candidature for the seat in the Bombay Legislative Council, at the disposal of the University Senate, in favour of Mr. N. G. Chandawarker, but is glad to see that the worthy doctor is not to be left out of the Council Hall, as the Government are about to nominate him in place of the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, who resigns his seat. Our contemporary says: "We congratulate Dr. Bhalchandra, and in congratulating him we congratulate the medical profession, of which he is a distinguished member. He has the advantage of first-hand information on Municipal matters, and there is no doubt that he will prove as useful in the Council as he has done in the Corporation. The Legislative Council will have shortly to go through a good deal of work in the shape of amendments to the Municipal Act, and other Acts for the better sanitation of the city; and the presence of Dr. Bhalchandra is sure to help the deliberations of the Council." With regard to Mr. Chandawarker, the *Kaiser* observes: "He is the public favourite and is marked out as the person best fitted to represent the University. He is a man of wide culture and erudition, and his presence in the Council is sure to add to the dignity and usefulness of that body. He is a sound man all round, and if he has not been prominently before the public it is his modest and unassuming nature that is to be blamed. He is a silent but effective worker and his abilities will find greater scope in the Council Hall than they have hitherto enjoyed. We wish him all success."

THE CREATION OF A NEW BOMBAY.

The first lesson the plague has taught us, says the *Indian Spectator*, is instantly to take in hand the creation of a New Bombay; but the Gatacre Committee, our contemporary thinks, cannot of course be the body proper to take up the work: "The slums of the city must disappear. Overcrowding must be prevented. The system of erecting lofty houses on the sides of narrow streets, without any more breathing space between their side walls than is furnished by the sweeper's *gully*, must speedily be put an end to, and, so far as possible, the mischief it has already done, rectified. All parts of the city must be drained properly. And the Municipality must cease to sin against nature and science by depositing refuse and filth in or near the city. Broad streets, well-ventilated houses, open spaces that work as the breathing organs, must become the order of the day. Then alone will Bombay show itself worthy of the title she proudly claims. It is a question of money, no doubt; but any amount that may be spent will be a good investment, and it should not be difficult to raise it, with Government help, if necessary. Nor need it be a permanent heavy charge on the Municipality."

THE NEW UNIVERSITY FELLOWS.

Some of the native papers consider the recent list of new Fellows of the Bombay University to be upon the whole satisfactory. The *Gujerat Mitra* has special cause for rejoicing: "Our old historic city has had an unusually good luck this time in the appointment of University Fellows by the Local Government. We therein rejoice to find the names of not less than three of our good citizens—Professor Kamlashankar Trivedi, Mr. Kalabhai Lalloobhai, and Assistant Surgeon Behramji Hormusji Nanavati, of the B. J. Medical School at Ahmedabad. Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai is also enrolled as a Fellow of the University this year. In him we have a statesman of broad and liberal principles, working honestly and steadfastly for the progress and reform in his country and community. Only the other day, we had the honour to compliment him and his worthy son for the fearless step they took on the question of foreign travel, and soon after that, we had the pleasure to read the Dewan Bahadur's excellent pamphlet on Female Education, so thoughtful and so exhaustive. His admission to the Senate will be a source of strength to the friends of liberal education."

THE HIGH COURTS' POWERS OF REVISION.

The *Rast Goftar* says that the Government of India have issued a circular calling for opinions from local authorities as to the best way of diminishing litigation; and this they propose to do by curtailing the so-called excessive facilities of appeal. They have even gone to the length of asking if it would not be advisable to cut down the powers of revision possessed by the High Court under Section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code. Our contemporary remarks: "This monstrous proposal can only be supported on the ground either that the Lower Courts require no supervision or that the High Court cannot be trusted with the power. We dismiss the latter suggestion as palpably absurd, and we need only look at the cases decided by the High Courts under the Section, to see what strange orders courts in the mofussil sometimes make, orders against which there would be no remedy if the High Courts did not interfere. It must be remembered that the High Courts have unanimously declared that they will only interfere where "substantial injustice" is done and not otherwise. What possible objection could there be to such a beneficial power being placed in the hands of the High Couts? Perhaps the gods of Olympus alone know! But in any case, the Government of India would seem to have very short memory. The Code of 1877 originally authorized the High Court to interfere only when a question of jurisdiction arose. This was found to be inadequate, and the scope of Section 622 of the Code was deliberately enlarged in 1879 so as to allow of the High Courts revising orders of Lower Courts when there was a "material irregularity" committed by them. We doubt if the beneficent activity of the High Court as the ultimate court of supervision, can be more usefully employed than in revising unjust orders of the Lower Courts. Can any one say why the Legislature should step in to prevent the High Courts from setting aside judgments of Lower Courts which are "unjust," and have proceeded upon "material irregularity?"

THE Report of the Challenger Expedition, a copy of which has just been presented by the Treasury to Dr. Nansen, is a work the production of which cost somewhere about 100,000*l*. The work was printed in Leith, and a ship which conveyed some portions of it to London came into collision with another vessel and sank. The sheets were ultimately recovered, but only when the water had reduced them almost to their original pulp. The store-keeper of Her Majesty's Stationery Office bought them at auction from Trinity House, which had come into possession of them as salvage. He carefully dried and restored them, and in one of his reports some few years ago the controller of the Office said: "In the eyes of future owners the imperfections of the recovered volumes may be compensated for by the knowledge that the books like the 'Alcyonaria' and 'Polyzoa' which are beautifully figured in them, have been drawn from the bottom of the sea." Probably if Dr. Nansen had his choice he would select these volumes with so curious a history indelibly marked upon their pages. They would seem peculiarly appropriate for the library of a seafaring adventurer like him.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

1870 AND 1897: GREEKS UNPREPARED FOR WAR.

A WELL-INFORMED correspondent in Athens, writing to Reuter's agent at Brindisi, says: Little more than three weeks ago M. Delyannis declared in the Chamber here that everything was in readiness for war with Turkey. The boast was as vain as that of Lebœuf to Napoleon III. in 1870, that the French army was ready to the last gaiter button. No reserve of stores had been provided. "Until hostilities actually began almost no preparations were made to resist the possible invasion of Thessaly. A few trenches were dug in front of Larissa, and one or two earthworks were thrown up, but ten days ago not a spade had been used to erect batteries or earthworks to defend the exits from the passes by which the Turkish troops could march down into the Thessalian plain at half a dozen places. Such preparations as were made were for the invasion of Macedonia. Every soldier had made and discussed his own strategy for a march to Salonica. But even the preparations for the invasion of Macedonia were hopelessly inadequate. The principal depot for feeding the army of Thessaly from the base with ammunition consisted of not more than 1,200 rounds of shell and a few hundred cases of cartridges. Cannon ammunition has all but run out. Eighteen thousand reservists are now wandering through the streets in their oldest and most worn out civilian clothes. There are no uniforms, and no cloth to make them, and the Government has vainly appealed to private merchants for khaki, serge or other stuff for the purpose. Nor are there any rifles in the Government stores. During the last week the authorities have been applying to private firms to sell to them old Gras rifles, discarded by the French army, of which 200,000 were imported by speculators, and were being sold to members of the National Society at 7s. 6d. apiece.

WHY THE GERMAN PASHA WAS DECORATED.

Evidently in answer to the attacks made by the French papers on Grumbkoff Pasha, the Commander of the Turkish artillery, the Hamburger Correspondent publishes a statement of the reason why the Sultan bestowed upon him the Osmanieh Order set in diamonds. When the Turkish army was marching from Tyrnavos to Larissa it seemed curious to Grumbkoff, who rode at the head, that not a Greek soldier was to be seen on the plain. He suspected some evil, and when the troops approached the bridge over the Salambria, he commanded "Halt!" He then closely inspected the bridge, and found it had been undermined, and was to be blown up at the moment when the Turkish troops were passing over. Grumbkoff removed the wires, and amidst enthusiastic hurrahs placed himself at the head of the troops again.

THE CZAR'S CONGRATULATIONS TO THE SULTAN.

The Czar and Czarina (says a *Daily News* telegram) have congratulated the Sultan on the excellent discipline of the Turkish troops, who behaved so humanely towards the Greek wounded and prisoners

THE CROWN PRINCE'S MISTAKE.

"The Crown Prince's further presence at Pharsala would certainly be superfluous, if he were not the future King of Greece. It is necessary that he should remain with the army of Thessaly, if for no other reason than to prove to an exasperated nation that he was, as much as anybody, the victim of the unworthy gang of courtier colonels and sabreurs of all grades of inefficiency, whom he had allowed gradually to group themselves about him, and whom he then had nominated *en bloc* to be the General Staff of the main Greek army."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 22.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr G L Weidemann has been permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service.

The services of Surgn Capt H D Mason, A M S, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment on plague duty.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment on plague duty:—Surg Lieuts P Evans, M B, A M S, and A E Milner, A M S.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

Mr A J James, Extra Asst Supt, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 15th June.

OFFICE OF THE MANAGER, EAST COAST RAILWAY.

Mr W H K Howard, Ex Engr, 3rd grade (temporary rank) is granted two years' furlough.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Mr S S O'Connor, Asst Traffic Supt, in class III, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, has been granted by the State for India, leave on medical certificate for three months.

Mr J Kirby, Sub-Engr, 1st grade, and Hony Asst Engr, is granted leave on medical certificate for five months.

POST OFFICE.

Mr F Whymper, Depy Postmaster Genl, 2nd grade, is posted to the Burma Circle, and Mr W Hawthorne, Depy Postmaster Genl, 3rd grade, is posted to Assam.

Mr C Goodburn, Depy Postmaster Genl of the 3rd grade is posted to the Behar Circle.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The services of the following officer, are placed at the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, for famine duty:—Lieut L H R Ames, 3rd Regt of Madras Lancers; and Lieut S B Watson, 4th Regt of Madras Infy (Pioneers).

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Vety Lieut G K Walker, Army Vety Dept, is appointed to the Civil Vety Dept, on probation, and posted temporarily to Baluchistan.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

The Secy of State has appointed Mr T L Walker, M A, to be an Asst Supt in the Geological Survey of India.

AGRICULTURE.

Mr S H Collins, Asst Agricultural Chemist to the Govt of India, is granted leave on medical certificate in India from the 24th Feb 1897 to the 11th May 1897 inclusive; and leave on medical certificate out of India for three months with effect from the 15th May 1897.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:—Brde Surgn Lieut Col T H Hendley, C I E, I M S (Bengal), Residency Surgn in Jaipur, and Administrative Medical Officer in Rajputana, for seven months.

The services of Col F A Wilson, I S C, a Resident of the 2nd class and Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the 13th June 1897.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr J J Fahie, Supt, has been permitted, by the Secy of State to retire from the service.

Mr J Possmann, Director, Persian Gulf Section, has been permitted, by the Secy of State to retire from the service.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

The services of the undermentioned Hospital Assistants, of the Bombay Command, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay, for plague duty:—First grade Hospital Asst Thakoordeen Gajee and Second grade Hospital Asst Bhawoo Bajirao.

The services of Senior Asst Surgn and Hony Surgn Capt A Mullen, Bombay Command, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay, for plague duty.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt C L Woolcombe, 2nd Battn, King's Own Scottish Borderers, to be a Depy Asst Adjt Genl for Musketry, vice Major H C Wylly, who has vacated.

Capt H L Rosher, Dorsetshire Regt, officiating Station Staff Officer, 1st class, Madras Command is confirmed in that appointment, vice Capt W S Banks, appointed Depy Asst Adjt Genl.

Capt R E Foley, 45th (Rattray's Sikh) Regt of Bengal Infy, to be Dist Recruiting Officer, Sikh Dist, vice Capt R T Crowther, who has vacated.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Brgde-Surg-Lieut-Col F H Blenkinsop, I M S, Madras Estabt, is granted the temporary rank of Surg-Col, with effect from the 26th April 1897, whilst officiating as Principal Medical Officer, Madras Dist, vice Surgn-Col D B Bateman, on leave.

STAFF CORPS.

Lieut C D Mears, East Lancashire Regt, officiating squadron officer, 8th Regt of Bengal Cavalry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified:—Second Lieuts G B Scott, attached to the 29th (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy,—1st April 1897; and R A Cassels, officiating wing officer, 1st Regt of Bo Infy (Grenadiers),—30th March 1897.

Mr J M Puttock, Agent for Govt Consignments, Calcutta, is granted six months' leave out of India.

ARMY RESERVES.

G P S Scott, Gentl, to be Second Lieut in the Cavalry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of officers.

G J O'Brien and W H K Howard, Gentl, to be Second-Lieuts in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of officers.

RETIREMENTS.

Col A Chaplin, Genl List, Infy (Madras), Depy Judge Advocate Genl, has been permitted by the Secy of State to retire from the service.

Surgn Lieut Col S B Haliday, I M S, Bombay Estabt, 13th Regt of Bo Infy, has been permitted by the Secy of State to retire from the service.

Hony Surgn Capt W Wade, Senior Asst Surgn, I S M D, is permitted to retire from the service.

REWARDS.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to sanction, the promotion of Asst Comsy and Hony Lieut J Linneboom, Commissariat Transport Dept (Bengal), to the rank of Depy Comsy with the honorary rank of Captain for services with the Chitral Relief Force.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Bengal Unattached List and Bengal sappers and Miners are awarded silver medals for long service and good conduct without gratuity, for the quarter ending 30th June 1897:—Sergt W Bedford, Ordnance Depart, Bengal; 1st class Sergt Instr L Brunswick, E I R Vol R C; 1st class Sergt Instr T Watson, Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles; Sergt G Hocknell, Commissariat Transport Dept; and Sergt T W Hill, R E, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

E I Ry Vol Rifles—C D M Hinsley, Gent to be Second Lieut, vice Wells, promoted.

Bombay Vol Rifles—Second Lieut F W F Noel Paton resigns his commission.

N W Ry Vol Rifles—Sir D Fitzpatrick, K C S I, Hony Col, resigns his appointment, with effect from the 8th March 1897; and the Hon W M Young, C S I, Lieut Govr of the Punjab, to be Hony Col, vice Sir D Fitzpatrick, K C S I, resigned.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment to the Royal Indian Marine has been made by the Secy of State for India, with effect from the 23rd Feb 1897—To be Sub Lieut—E L Christie.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs—Sub Lieut W C Taylor, R I M for one year.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut D Brady, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, State Railways, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the afternoon of the 1st April 1897.

Lieut B H Rooke, R E, is appointed to the Public Works Dept as an Asst Engr, 2nd grade, and posted to State Railways. His services are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

It is hereby notified that H M's Secy of State, has accorded sanction to an estimate amounting to Rs. 82,29,813-0-0 for the construction of a railway from Ghaziabad to Moradabad, a distance of about 87 miles.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to permit Mr G G Charles, Supt, class V, 1st grade, Indian Telegraph Dept, to retire from the service, with effect from the afternoon of the 30th April 1897.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE hero of the day, Muchir Edhem Pasha, we are reminded by a student of the Russo-Turkish War, held the command of the famous Grivitza redoubt at the siege of Plevna, and was one of the most trusted officers of Osman Ghazi Pasha. He has since served in Crete for upwards of nine years as Commander-in-Chief. The war correspondent of the *New York Herald* describes the Muchir as rather unlike the typical Turk, the long straight nose with its delicate nostrils, the keen and yet kindly flash of the eye, a certain European air of easy urbanity recalling to his mind the face and presence of the late Prussian Field Marshal von Manteuffel. He enjoys the fullest confidence and affection of officers and men. Mehmdouk Pasha, the second in command of the army in Thessalia, is well known in Turkey for the severe lesson he recently read the turbulent Druses. In contrast to Edhem Pasha he is quite a representative chibouk-smoking Turk, kindly even to generosity in private life, for he is a wealthy landowner. He is credited with dogged fighting powers and exceptional ability and like his chief is one of the heroes of the historic defence of Plevna.

Doctors are not more infallible than, say, the County Council, and can scarcely be blamed for occasionally making mistakes as to the physical equivalents of recruits. Still the amount of error made by them in 1896 cannot be regarded as other than serious. According to the admission of Mr. Brodrick when questioned by Captain Pirie, applications were made last year for the release from service of no fewer than 402 young soldiers on the ground that whereas they had enlisted as being eighteen years of age they were in reality below that age. There was one particularly bad case, viz., that of a boy named Tyrrell, who was only fifteen years and one month old when enlisted but who gave his age as eighteen. His physical development was so full that the doctor passed him as having attained the alleged age. This fact, supported by the other instances, proves that the doctrine of physical equivalent is very unreliable. Mr. Brodrick admitted that out of the 402 lads whose ages were alleged to be under eighteen, 172 who were under seventeen and 155 who were between seventeen and eighteen were discharged, while fifty-five who were between seventeen and eighteen were retained. This is really a very serious disclosure.

Our Army, compared with the size of the Empire is weak; consequently every endeavour should be made to compensate, by excellence of quality for deficiency in quantity. But lads of sixteen or even seventeen cannot be considered soldiers of good quality, and the fact that their age is supposed to be higher makes matters worse, for a soldier believed to be twenty but who was really only eighteen might be sent to India or into the field. It is difficult to devise measures for minimising this evil. The physical equivalent test cannot, as we have seen, be relied upon. Birth certificates might be demanded, but were the authorities to take this step it would certainly injuriously affect recruting. Many men do not know where they were born; some would not like to betray the fact that they contemplated enlistment. The only remedy that we can suggest is that no service should be counted until the age of eighteen has been attained, *i.e.*, a lad alleging that he is eighteen whereas he is in reality only seventeen should have one year's colour service added to the period of his engagement. As to the 327 lads who in 1896 were discharged as being under eighteen, we cannot understand why, if physically fit, they should not have been retained in the Service equally with the seventy-five who were retained.

One point in the Turko-Greek struggle apt to be overlooked in the study of its more striking phases may yet be worth noting for future consideration. This is the very early period at which both Powers have sought to supplement their Regular Army by the voluntary efforts of the civilian population—apart we mean from the assistance, if it can be called such, rendered by irregulars whose vocation was already smuggling or brigandage. We think that whatever force there may be in this view it is now clear that whenever a country is invaded there will be, for good or evil, usefully or uselessly, an attempt to arm and bring into line those who up to the outbreak of war had pursued other vocations than the profession of arms. The question remaining for consideration is whether provision shall or shall not be made in time of peace for this inevitable event.

It will have been noted, with regret, that several naval warrant officers have lately been tried by courts-martial on charges of insobriety, whilst it is particularly regrettable that one such officer who had previously distinguished himself by an act of gallantry and won special promotion to warrant rank has been found guilty of the charge preferred against him and severely punished. To a certain extent, however, this case confirms the view so generally held by the warrant officers themselves, viz., that promotion from the lower deck on the score of gallantry alone may frequently prove a mistake. Gallantry must of course be recognised, for it is a rare quality even in professions like the Army and Navy, and must always excite favourable attention; but however brave a man may be it does not necessarily follow that he is fitted for warrant, and such less for commissioned, rank. The warrant officers have along advocated that professional ability should always be tested by strict examinations and that capacity should be the first and most essential qualification for promotion. There is evidently room for the establishment of a new decoration for petty officers and men of the Navy, and the years of Jubilee would surely be a fitting moment for the establishment of some such order. The V.C. can only be bestowed for gallantry in action, and the Navy is a career in which brave deeds are much more frequently performed during peace. The possession of the Royal Humane Society's medal is a distinction in its way, but it carries no pecuniary reward with it, whilst the D.S.O. is out of reach of the seaman.

An article recently appeared in a west country paper descriptive of gunnery practice in the Navy, and which, as we are not surprised to note, has challenged both attention and contradiction. A "Naval Officer," criticising the article, denies that quarterly practice is usually carried out in the slovenly manner described though he admits there was much room for improvement up to a comparatively recent date. Gun practice is now carried out twice a quarter instead of only once, and there is every reason to believe that the majority of captains and lieutenants take a genuine interest in improving the marksmanship of the seamen. It may be true that there is still room for improvement in the targets employed, but as ships are required to steam round these at a fairly rapid rate and to vary the range as much as possible, it would not be easy to suggest any method of improving upon the Service targets. The modern system of finding the range by means of light quick-firing guns is eminently practical, whilst in the annual prize firing we have a thoroughly reliable method of judging the accuracy of the gun's crews. As to accuracy of fire, "Naval Officer" points out that he has seen fourteen rounds fired in six minutes from a 5in. gun, out of which no less than eleven lodged in the prize target. It may be doubted whether any other seamen, except perhaps the French, could rival this result. At the same time there is good reason to believe that beneficial results would be obtained if the Admiralty could be persuaded to increase the gunnery allowances paid to captains of guns and turrets. This was, we belive, recommended to their Lordships last year by a committee of gunnery captains, but so far without effect. In the French Navy petty officers are offered greater inducements than in our own Navy to become good marksmen, and we cannot afford to neglect this important matter. No doubt the all-round average of shooting in the Navy is fairly good, but there is room for improvement.

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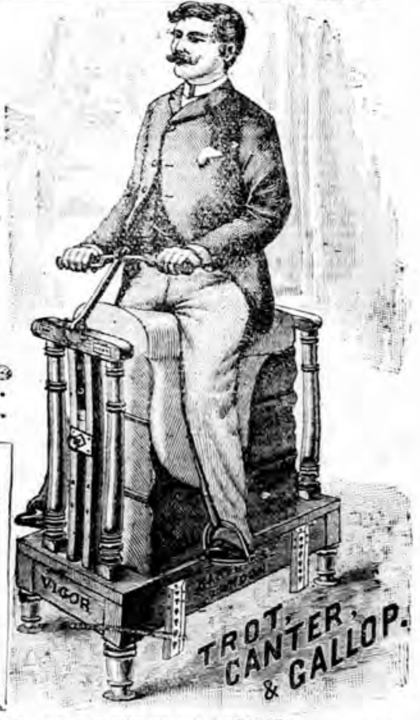

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Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

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WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

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AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

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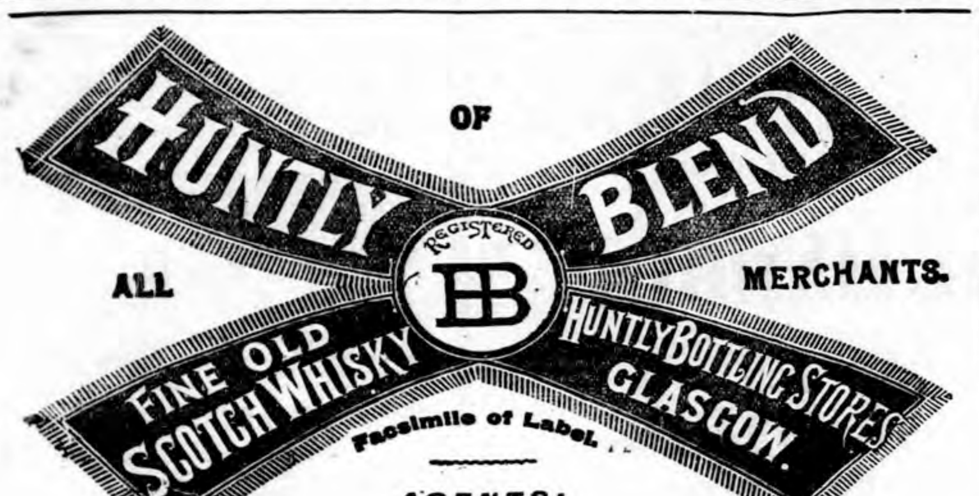

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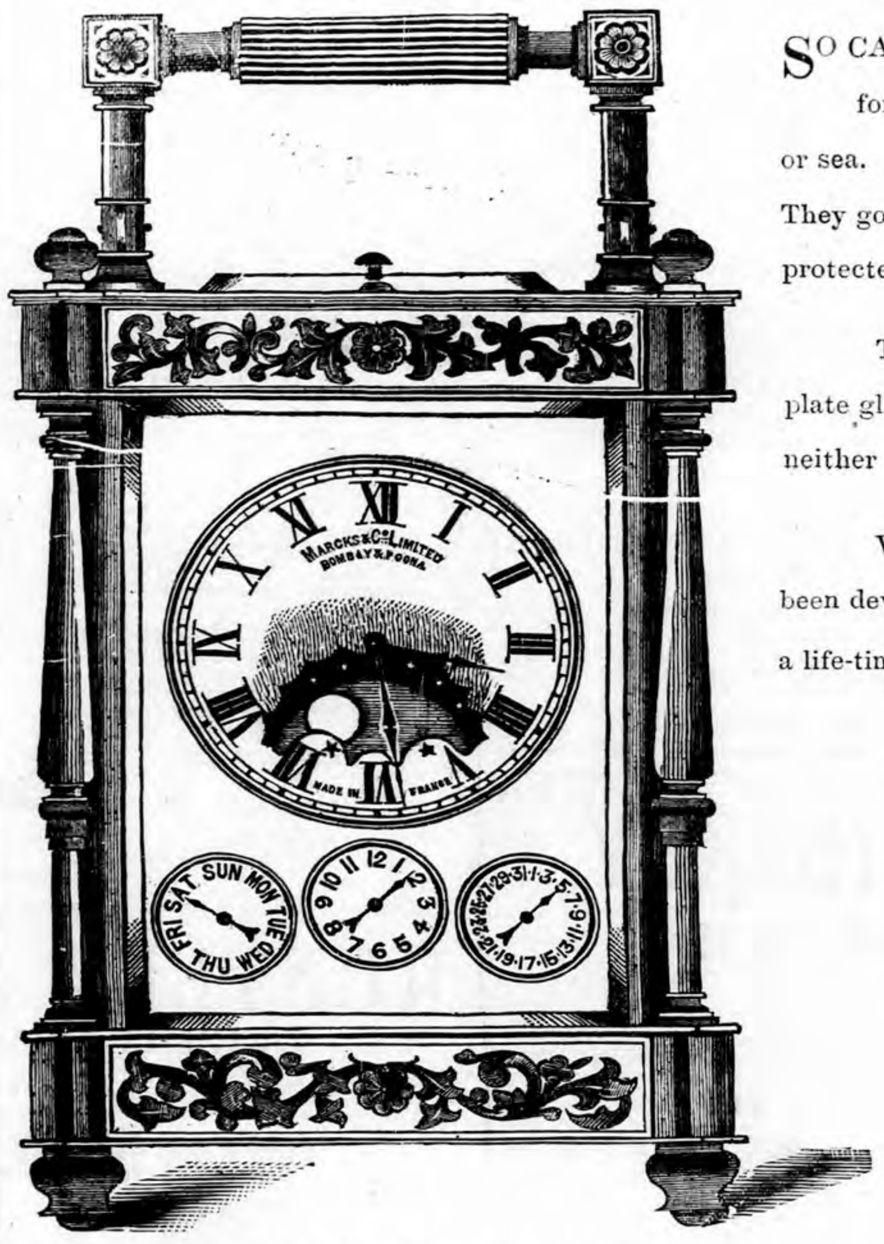
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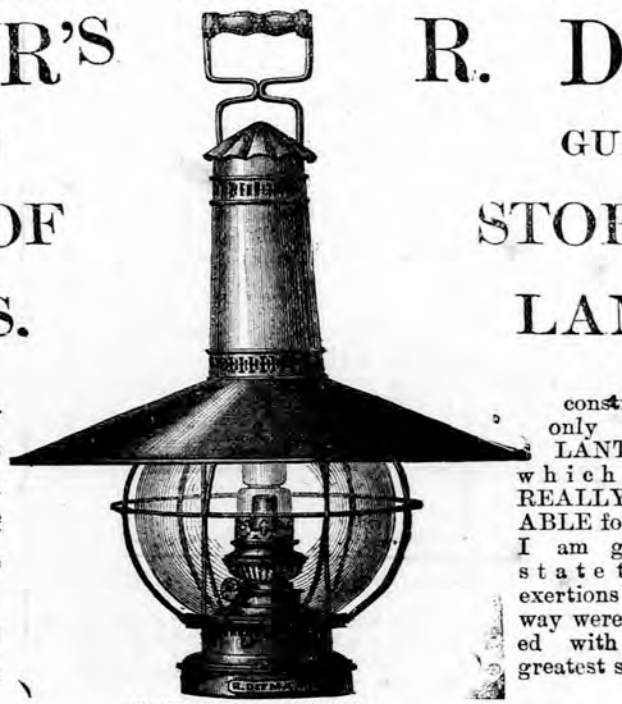

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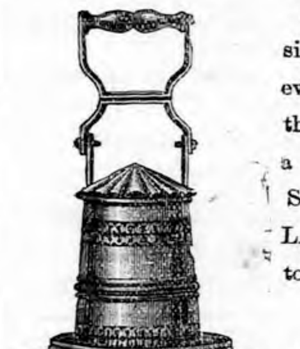

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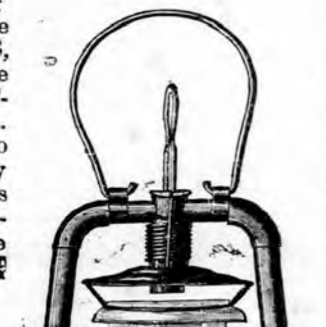

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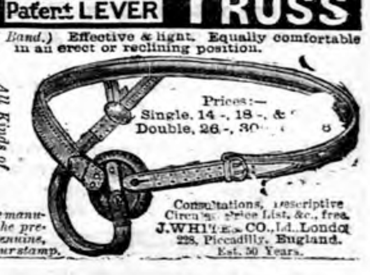

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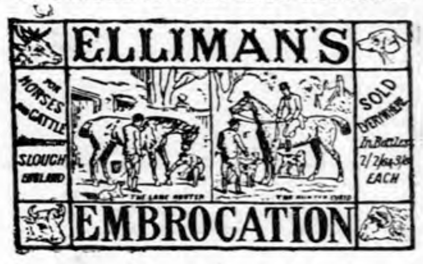

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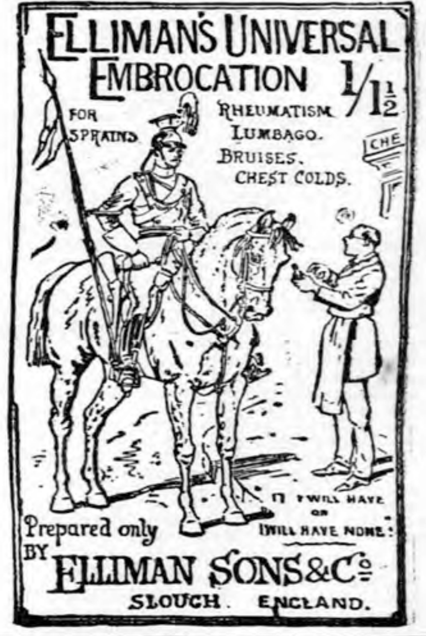
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